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INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

SOVIET-U.S. ROLE IN INDIAN OCEAN DISCUSSED

Paris DEFENSE NATIONALE in French Jul 81 pp 69-83

[Article by Rear Adm (reserve cadre) H. Labrousse: "Stakes and Challenges in the Gulf and the Indian Ocean"]

[Text] The Foundation of the Future, headed by Jacques Baumel, organized in the National Assembly on 8 January 1981 a conference on "The Stakes of a Multipolar World."

The paper below, dealing with the shift of the international center of gravity toward maritime areas outside Europe and presented by Rear Adm (reserve cadre) H. Labrousse, member of the National Defense Studies Committee, stressed especially the present situation in the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf region following the events in Afghanistan. By way of conclusion the author proposed the creation of new power poles in this region, including a European Energy Protection Agency that would bring together the naval and air capabilities of the EEC member-states.

Extra-European Maritime Areas: The Indian Ocean

For roughly the past 20 years the Indian Ocean has witnessed a phenomenon of "expansion of power," prompting the United States and the Soviet Union to considerably increase their presence in this maritime area. This phenomenon, connected with the notion and state of being a superpower and which involves the ocean spaces, is also perceptible in the Pacific Ocean region where the international ocean bed, because of the fabulous amounts of metal nodules which it holds, is drawing the industrialized countries into a new race for resources.

Any expansion of power inside the continental landmass being difficult and dangerous, the major powers deploy their forces toward the last free spaces while safeguarding by every means possible the unrestricted movement of these forces through straits, inland seas, and archipelagos.

The United States is what is called a "world island," that is, a continental island all of whose activities are connected with the sea. Two of the American states, Alaska and Hawaii, are noncontinental. All the American territories of

the Pacific and the Atlantic and 41 of the 43 countries with which the United States has treaties relating to collective security are located overseas. The United States is thus led to use the oceans as barriers for its defense and as open roads to extend its influence abroad. The industry and foreign trade of the United States depend on maritime traffic both to the east and to the west. The American economy calls for great capability in the field of maritime transport. The interests and political commitments of the United States in the world make it necessary for Washington to have great influence abroad. For all these reasons the United States has built a powerful navy entrusted with two missions: To keep the oceans free so that commercial maritime traffic may move without constraint and, second, to have the capability to enjoy overseas, through military and naval means, a certain amount of power to modify a given situation.

This is the reason why the United States has a presence in the Indian Ocean.

The Soviet Union is a land power both in an economic and in a political-military sense. If it became necessary, the USSR could live autarkically and keep its industry operating at a high level without sending a single one of its vessels outside its coastal waters. The Soviet Union could forego importing raw materials, for the latter are all located within its continental mass. Additionally, most of its political relations are established within the European-Asian landmass. The Soviet Union could protect all its satellites or attack its neighbors without using the sea.

It is the implications of the cold war and the USSR's desire to become a world power which prompted it to build a navy from scratch, without any old craft, and which could thus be in confrontation with that of the United States on all the oceans. In fact, what the Soviet Union sought was to secure the control of the seas, a control making any remote attack impossible on the part of an adversary.

During 1979 a second edition of the book written by Adm S. G. Gorshkov, commander in chief of the Soviet Navy, "Seapower of the State," provided in a new chapter entitled "The Modern Problems of the Art of Naval Warfare" a few interesting indications of Soviet oceanic strategy which has to be integrated into a unified military strategy conceived so that the three armed services (army, navy, and air force) may collaborate closely. One should perceive in this presentation the Soviet Navy's concern to be more intimately involved in the general strategy of the USSR in which it has been assigned a secondary role for a long time. But what is also interesting in this chapter is everything that concerns the strategy of nuclear war. Admiral Gorshkov would like to see the submarine strike force integrated into what he calls "absolute sovereignty," that is, the "strategic missile force." This would enable the Soviet Navy to play a more important role than what is now assigned to it and which seems limited to naval objectives and the destruction of the ports and bases of its adversary. The second strike capability represented by the ocean submarine force is obviously of a nature to reinforce these arguments.

In this new chapter Admiral Gorshkov also advocates the development of a navy capable of executing all missions and strives to convince the Soviet military strategists of the need to revise their thinking, in his mind overly directed to a

continental strategy based on land power. Responsibility for strategic planning in the USSR falls under the general staff, in which the navy is represented only by a liaison group.

The spectacular development of the Soviet Navy gives Admiral Gorshkov new reasons to integrate naval power more thoroughly into his country's world strategy and to endow this navy with a status which could no longer be brought into question even after the disappearance of the team now in office.

There is no question but that the Soviet Navy is approaching its maturity, and the power that it has acquired in all the oceans of the globe has given it a stature which will have to be taken maximally into account in the coming years.

To check this Soviet threat, the United States and its allies enjoy a major geographic advantage, namely, there is no Russian port widely open on the ocean. Whether it is Murmansk, Vladivostok, the Black Sea, or the Baltic, Soviet warships have to cross straits or inland seas to engage their enemy. That is why the United States has always supported whatever their political regimes, countries controlling straits--Greece and Turkey, Spain and Portugal, Norway, Denmark and Iceland, South Korea and Japan, Indonesia and the Philippines, and so on. The most effective way to neutralize the Soviet naval threat in a warlike situation would be to close the straits through which Soviet vessels would have to pass in one direction to reach their adversary but also in the other direction to take on supplies in Russian ports and bases. Accordingly, the Soviet Union has deployed, already in peacetime and in line with this phenomenon of power expansion, its naval and air forces in the Mediterranean and the Indian Ocean.

But why in the Indian Ocean?

Five principal factors, economic and strategic, have helped to make this region of the globe the main theater of major future confrontations in keeping with the interests involved in it. They are as follows:

1. The production and large-scale shipment by sea of the oil from the Persian Gulf and from the coastal countries of the Indian Ocean totaling some 1 billion tons a year.
2. The production and shipment of raw materials in which the countries of the Indian Ocean lead the world.
3. The growing demographic size of Third World countries in the Indian Ocean.
4. The tenacity evidenced by the Soviet Union in establishing its influence in the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean where it strives to be equal to the United States and to be able to play its role as an Asian power, a role persistently questioned by China.
5. The imperious need for the United States to retain control over the gigantic energy reserves of the Gulf's oil, to protect its supplies in raw materials originating from the Indian Ocean, and, from a strategic viewpoint, to hold indirectly

the Malaysian and Indonesian straits which link the Pacific with the Indian Ocean and make possible the movement of nuclear submarines around China and the Soviet Union.

U.S.-Soviet Talks Concerning the Indian Ocean

This bipolarity in the Indian Ocean gave rise to talks between Washington and Moscow seeking the limitation of military forces in this ocean. The talks have been suspended since 1978 and the political climate which has developed between the two superpowers has not facilitated the resumption of negotiations. However, the negotiations were not broken and, at the Vienna summit in June 1979, reference was made by the two sides to the resumption of these talks.

The failure of the negotiations to limit the military forces of the two superpowers in the Indian Ocean stems on one hand from the overlap of these talks with the Somali-Ethiopian conflict which poisoned the relations between the United States and the Soviet Union at a crucial moment and on the other hand from the complexity of the issues involved. It is very difficult to reach an agreement when the two parties are not convinced of its need. Additionally, the problem of definitions was nearly as complicated as that raised by the SALT [Strategic Arms Limitations Treaty] negotiations.

In their commentaries the Americans, like the Soviets, do not seem persuaded of the usefulness of these talks, both with each other and with the coastal countries of the Indian Ocean. The United States accuses the USSR of provoking the break in the negotiations much more by virtue of its military operations on land and in the air in Africa and South Yemen than by its naval activity. Washington considers that the American naval presence in the Indian Ocean is necessary, in reassuring to its allies, and enables it to avoid becoming engaged like Moscow, in military assistance operations with an airlift, military advisers, and permanent presence.

It is certain that, to achieve such an agreement, it would first be necessary to limit to the maximum the intrusions of the superpowers in the affairs of the Indian Ocean's coastal states and its hinterland. For the time being, the interference of the USSR in Afghanistan, Ethiopia, and South Yemen will discourage the resumption of such negotiations.

The idea of limiting the military forces of the superpowers in the Indian Ocean was never strongly supported by the negotiators, and its timeliness was questionable. It would have been necessary first that the United States and the Soviet Union be strongly convinced of their reciprocal determination to protect their vital interests in the Indian Ocean. The slightest ambiguity on this subject could indeed be a source of conflict. This criterion should have underlain their discussions in Bern before they broached the stabilization of the level of their respective forces. These are the reasons for the presence of the U.S. and Soviet navies in the Indian Ocean, reasons which should have been discussed and codified. But it seems unquestionable that the problem was more or less badly raised deliberately. Too, there is only little hope at the moment for seeing these talks resume in a climate of mutual understanding some day.

Washington's Concerns

The year 1979 was marked in the Indian Ocean by the invasion of Afghanistan and the tension provoked in February by the attack against the U.S. embassy in Teheran followed in November 1979 by the taking of hostages and the fire at the American embassy in Islamabad. Starting in March, Washington reacted by concentrating in the Indian Ocean first one and then two very powerful task forces focusing on nuclear aircraft carriers carrying atomic weapons and capable of waging large-scale offensive operations. However, these task forces remained in the Arabian Sea and did not pass through the Strait of Hormuz. Inside the Persian Gulf the American Middle East Force, based in Bahrain and made up of several frigates, was ready to intervene if the movement of oil were threatened. The American base at Diego Garcia in the Chagos Islands witnessed renewed activity, and the construction of new and very sizable installations was approved by the U.S. Congress in Washington. Even though located 2,600 nautical miles from the Persian Gulf, Diego Garcia is a vital base, logistical as well as operational, for the American naval forces deployed in the Indian Ocean. Very long-range patrol aircraft make it possible, from this airport, to overfly this entire ocean and to keep close watch there on the movements of Soviet naval units. Seven cargo transport planes are permanently based in Diego Garcia, completely loaded with heavy equipment, weapons, ammunition, fuel and supplies for the U.S. Marine brigade which is earmarked to intervene within very short notice in the Gulf region as well as any other region of the Indian Ocean. However, the experts in the Pentagon consider that this base is presently vulnerable and that it would not be immune to a conventional air and amphibious attack launched by Soviet vessels such as an aircraft carrier of the "Kiev" class and amphibious craft of the "Ivan Rogov" class.

Furthermore, Moscow can unleash a surprise attack against Diego Garcia by using its intermediate SS 20 IRBM's launched from Kandahar and Helmand provinces at the southern border of Afghanistan. The maximum range of the SS 20 IRBM's was estimated by the International Institute for Strategic Studies to be 3,107 statute miles. As is known, the SS 20 missile has a multiple warhead (three times 150 kilotons) and an accuracy range in the order of 100 meters.*

Accordingly, strong pressure is being exerted on the U.S. Congress by the American secretary of defense and the Pentagon to endow Diego Garcia with increasingly more powerful defense capabilities and especially with antimissile capabilities.

One should also note that some American strategists such as Adm Thomas H. Moorer are not particularly convinced of the need for land bases in the Indian Ocean, subjected to constraints and threats, and often like Berbera surrounded by a more or less hostile population. These strategists prefer to have a mobile force, without fixed trappings, made up of nuclear aircraft carriers and other combat vessels and

*Georg Johannsohn, "Needed: A Defensive Capability for Diego Garcia," Proceedings [n.p.], January 1981.

supported by numerous logistical ships transporting everything that is necessary to the operations of this mobile force and its maintenance. They complain that land bases and even Diego Garcia are too vulnerable to retaliatory actions. Adm Hyman G. Rickover, the father of the U.S. nuclear fleet, goes even further and proposes to eliminate the supply tankers of the naval forces in the Indian Ocean and to send to this zone only nuclear-propelled vessels whose staying capability at sea, in the order of 2 years, does not require any resupply.

Other arguments in favor of the mobile force are made by experts in nuclear strategy who play up the formidable capability of naval atomic weapons thanks to the cruise missiles equipped with a nuclear warhead and transported by planes based on aircraft carriers. The mobile force in the Indian Ocean could without difficulty reach the entire southern portion of the USSR where the defenses are the weakest and cause such damage there that the Soviets would be compelled to negotiate. It must be said that Moscow perceives this threat perfectly well and that it has consistently requested in the SALT talks that advanced nuclear weapons systems such as those carried by aircraft carriers be the subject of discussions and limitations.

But the analyses on the form which the American presence in the Indian Ocean should assume were outdated in short order by the Somali-Ethiopian war, the events in Iran, and the invasion of Afghanistan, which gave Washington every reason to beef up its naval presence. This tension has demonstrated that some land-based situations have immediate repercussions on the balance of American and Soviet naval forces in a region as sensitive as the northwestern portion of the Indian Ocean. Negotiations on the limitation of these forces were suspended, and the former plans for "demilitarization," "neutralization," and "denuclearization" of this ocean were abandoned, for events clearly evidence that these plans would automatically have given the USSR enormous geopolitical advantages, if only because of its proximity to the Persian Gulf and the shores of southern Asia.

For Washington the problem now consists in turning the situation around by rebuilding a credible military presence in the Indian Ocean likely to stabilize the entire region. Outside the "area of crisis" which stretches from Somalia to Pakistan and which attracts the presence of American forces, the United States will have to re-instate its superiority over the USSR throughout the Indian Ocean in order to influence the coastal states and demonstrate to them that the balance of military forces now tilts in its favor. The development of the American naval presence is closely linked to the maintenance of a certain stability in this region of the world. The facilities, such as the access to ports and airports, which Washington has requested from some coastal states such as Kenya, Somalia, and Oman, will be maintained only if the governments of these states are convinced that they are protected against any infringement of their sovereignty and against the pressures of the Soviet Union.

But it is also through the use of these facilities that the United States will develop its influence among the coastal countries of the Indian Ocean. The latter will thus be able to verify the credibility of the American forces and will cease to imagine, as has often been stressed, that the presence of American naval and air forces in the Indian Ocean has no other goal besides effecting maneuvers connected with high intercontinental strategy.

Control of Wartime Routes

The invasion of Afghanistan has been pointed to in the United States as the old reflex of the Russia of the czars to reach the warm waters of the Indian Ocean. With the southern border of Afghanistan 600 km from the Arabian Sea, Soviet aircraft based in southern Afghanistan are close to the maritime routes of the Gulf. They use the airstrips of Herat, Shindand, and Farah and are much better positioned to intervene in the Gulf than if they were based in Teheran. They can thus threaten the Strait of Hormuz, a vital artery for Europe which receives 60 percent of its oil by this route.*

Washington is particularly concerned by the situation in Baluchistan on the southern border of Afghanistan lying astride southeastern Iran and southwestern Pakistan. This unstable territory has attempted in the past 10 years, under the pressure of its inhabitants, the Baluchis, to form an independent state separate from Iran and Pakistan. In the past few months this separatist movement has gathered momentum because of Teheran's difficulties. An independent Baluchistan would certainly seek the support of a great power to protect itself against Iran and Pakistan. Under such circumstances the Soviets could intervene, using an Afghan Government under their orders. A pro-Soviet Baluchistan would have three ports on the Arabian Sea--Shah Bahar, Gwadar, and Pasni--as well as about 1,000 km of coastline on this same sea. The advanced bases in southern Afghanistan and the ports of Baluchistan would give to the USSR a very strong position liable to threaten the entire Gulf and to neutralize the American naval forces stationed in the region.

Accordingly, the U.S. Government attentively watches the situation in South Yemen and Oman. In Aden, the Soviet Navy has built a permanent base which accommodates its Indian Ocean fleet and even nuclear submarines. The three Cuban battalions in South Yemen are training, with first-class military equipment, a Yemeni mobile force which could be used for a strong, quick thrust against Oman. The latter country already witnessed an attempt at destabilization through 1974 by a guerrilla force in the Dhofar region supported and maintained by South Yemen and the USSR. A new uprising in the Dhofar, backed by the South Yemeni and Cuban forces, would stand a good chance of destabilizing Oman and thus enabling the USSR to subsequently attack other moderate governments such as Saudi Arabia. It is sufficient to recall that in the Grand Mosque affair [in Mecca] in November 1979, nearly 100 of the attackers out of 500 had received special training in South Yemen provided by Russians and Cubans and that Yemenis took part in the attack. It is known that units of the South Yemeni army, accompanied by military advisers of the Soviet bloc, especially East Germans, are concentrated along the borders of Saudi Arabia and North Yemen where stocks of Soviet weapons are stored. A recent British analysis specified that these concentrations were connected with a large-scale plan whose goal was to provoke serious disturbances in several Saudi cities.

The Soviets have also concretized their presence in three countries whose strategic importance no longer has to be demonstrated--Ethiopia, Mozambique, and Angola. In

*In 1979 the Strait of Hormuz was used by an average of 77 ships daily, that is, one vessel every 19 minutes.

Ethiopia the Soviets have established a base in Massawa. Thus, with the help of Aden the Soviets can dominate most of the Red Sea zone and threaten the maritime traffic using the Suez Canal, Gulf of Aden, and the Persian (or Arabian) Gulf. The airports in Mozambique enable the Soviets to deploy there "Backfire" bombers equipped with antinaval missiles. The same is true of Angola. The use of such aircraft could halt the flow of maritime traffic around the Cape of Good Hope which now represents one-third of world traffic. In 1974 a Soviet expert noted that "Africa occupied a dominant position in the world because of its reserves in raw materials" and he stressed that "the transport of raw materials, especially oil, is the weak point of international capitalism. It is by attacking these maritime transport vessels that it is easily possible to create a gigantic economic crisis."

In 20 years the Soviet Union has established a powerful navy. It is completely logical that it should now seek to use that navy, and it needs remote bases for its missions and its exercises. In April 1975, during their "Okean" maneuvers, the Soviets were able to deploy naval forces on three major oceans simultaneously.

To support their navy, the Soviets have built an "auxiliary fleet" of merchant vessels, fishing trawlers, and research vessels. Some of these craft are outfitted with extremely sophisticated electronic equipment. The merchant vessels have been designed to transport military materiel such as tanks, artillery, or missiles with nuclear warheads. Military power is a major element in Soviet foreign policy, and naval power will continue to be one of the most important bases of such military capability. Admiral Gorshkov, the commander in chief of the Soviet Navy, has always maintained that this fleet had to be sufficiently strong "to check the ocean strategy of imperialism." This naturally means that it will have to wrest the control of the maritime routes from the Western forces.

In order to face this threat, the Western camp must be able to react in any location in the world. The international game is a gigantic chess game and it is necessary for the partners to have a global vision, both geographic and political, so that they may not be taken by surprise. In this world of interdependence, any delay or any erroneous analysis threatens to lead to disaster in short order.

New Power Poles in the Indian Ocean

To check this bipolar scenario various attempts have been made these past few months to create new power poles in the Indian Ocean. There was first the "peace zone" plan emanating from the Special Committee on the Indian Ocean at the United Nations.

Theoretically, a "peace zone" could be created in the Indian Ocean. However, it could not last and be validly recognized as a collective security organization unless it gave countries outside the Indian Ocean region, and especially the industrialized states, the guarantees which the latter would be entitled to expect. Now, everyone knows that there is no collective security without military alliance.

To provide the guarantees demanded by the industrialized countries, the coastal states of the Indian Ocean should have the means of surveillance and control of

the "peace zone" which they seek to create. Without going into the matter of military alliances, one may wonder whether this possibility exists or whether it still lies in the realm of utopia.

The "peace zone" concept, defined in the discussions of the Special Committee on the Indian Ocean, has always been broached in the context of a failure regional organization, fairly vague, which would give the coastal countries and those of the hinterland a kind of right relating to the future of this maritime region outside the rivalry of blocs and superpowers. This "community" organizational project for the Indian Ocean has never been the subject of precise proposals during the discussions. The hypothetical organization will either be oriented toward strictly economic goals or it will strive to become endowed with collective security structures which cannot exist without military means, especially if local conflicts divide its members or unite them against a common objective. That is what happened in the case of the Arab League. In both cases one cannot easily see how the creation of a "peace zone" would prompt the countries of the Indian Ocean to move to general disarmament, unless it were a maneuver slated to reduce the pressure of the superpowers in that ocean. If this hypothesis is the right one, the peaceful use of the ocean regions has only a remote relationship with the initiative of the Special Committee.

In Southeast Asia, in the eastern Indian Ocean region, ASEAN [Association of South-east Asian Nations], which includes Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand, represents a new power pole around the Malaysian and Indonesian straits. However, its political importance is not evident in any way and its discussions are especially focused on regional economic problems. The Manila Pact, the Philippines-United States Treaty, and ANZUS [Australian, New Zealand, and United States Defense Pact] are primarily localized attempts to back up a limited strategic situation.

A new power pole could be created around the Strait of Hormuz which would be included, like the Baltic straits, the Turkish straits, and Gibraltar, among the straits of international importance whose fate is linked to the highest rungs of peaceful coexistence. These straits have something in common, namely, they are the only means of access to inland seas. Too, their fate is crucial for world peace. The Suez Canal and the strait of Bab al-Mandeb do not have the same importance since it is possible to do without them. That was precisely the case for 8 years. But it is not possible to do without the Strait of Hormuz. It is possible to avoid crossing the Strait of Malacca by passing through Lombok or by Australia. One cannot avoid crossing the Strait of Hormuz to reach the oil in the Gulf whose worldwide importance does not have to be demonstrated any longer.

The Strait of Hormuz should be the subject of a special international convention as was the case with the Baltic straits and the Turkish straits. This convention, in which the rights of the coastal states of the Gulf and of the Strait of Hormuz would be respected and protected, would, through its regional approach, have a role to play in the maintenance of peace and, additionally, it would involve the great powers, would bring them closer to that "peace zone" whose nature the United Nations is vainly striving to define.

Finally, the security of the oil route could incite the Europe of the Ten [EEC countries] to create in the Indian Ocean an organization slated to insure its survival. Europe pays a lot for its oil and transports it not without difficulty along the long Cape route. Europe wants to make sure that the oil arrives. For Europe this is a matter of life and death. Any threat against its supplies, either aimed at the source or against maritime transport, would rapidly become unbearable. One can easily imagine the creation of a European Energy Protection Agency, a new power pole which, without threatening anyone and without interfering in any way in the sovereignty of the coastal countries of the Indian Ocean, would guarantee to the Europe of the Ten the security of its oil supplies by sending the appropriate naval and air capabilities to the Indian Ocean and the Atlantic, capabilities provided by the member-states of the European Economic Community.

The Indian Ocean is undoubtedly the keystone of the major strategic revision of the 1980's. France, a coastal state of the Indian Ocean and a country whose survival depends to a great extent on the movement of oil and raw materials in that ocean, cannot remain indifferent in the face of the confrontation of the superpowers on this gigantic stage. It must involve in its concerns its partners of the European Economic Community, just as anxious as France is about the maintenance of peace in one of the most sensitive regions of the world.

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AGITATION, PROPAGANDA MEETING NOTES DEFICIENCIES

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 7 Jul 81 p 2

[Article by D.E.]

[Text] The Second National Agitation and Propaganda Meeting by the DIP [Department of Information and Propaganda] of the party Central Committee, which has been making a positive contribution toward overcoming the lack of coordination, cooperation, and effective control among the agitation and propaganda units of the various organizations, ended its work on Sunday night with a ceremony presided over by Adao Rodrigues (Malo), national director of the Department of Information and Propaganda.

The 2-day meeting was held at the Museum of Natural History under the slogan "Develop agitation and propaganda work for compliance with the guidelines of the First Special Party Congress." It noted that agitation and propaganda work is experiencing great deficiencies in human and material means and that this is seriously compromising normal fulfillment of the scheduled tasks. Nonfulfillment of the guidelines contained in the propaganda plans has meant that the mass media are doing deficient work in agitation and propaganda. Despite the deficiencies noted, the participants expressed their satisfaction with the work that Angola National Radio has been doing.

The deficient use made by the Secretariat of State for Culture of the movie facilities existing in several provinces, as well as the regular disappearance of a diverse range of propaganda material--especially photographic material--from the TAAG [Air Transportation of Angola] loading terminal, has been making the normal development of agitation and propaganda work at all levels immensely difficult.

The national languages also received special attention from the participants in the DIP's Second National Agitation and Propaganda Meeting, inasmuch as ignorance at the national level of the alphabets of the national languages--even though they have now been approved--has been hindering development of the agitation and propaganda plans in several of the country's provinces.

In his closing speech, Adao Rodrigues (Malo) urged the participants to put forth greater efforts to overcome the difficulties that still exist so that the policy set by the MPLA-Labor Party would really be assimilated by the people's masses. As he emphasized, a propagandist must be a highly responsible individual, since it is through propaganda that the people's masses become aware of the guidelines emanating from the MPLA-Labor Party.

In conclusion, the national director of the DIP called the attention of the propagandists to the pressing need that exists for them to speak frankly about the efforts that the party and government have been making to solve the people's problems, as well as about the facts and actions that document implementation of the policy laid down by the MPLA-Labor Party.

11798

CSO: 4728/67

SOVIET, BULGARIAN, CUBAN SUPPORT FOR AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 3 Jul 81 p 2

[Article by Antonio Rebelo]

[Text] The Ngangassol Agricultural School, which is responsible for training basic cadres in agriculture, has so far trained about 490 agricultural technicians in various specialties. Among them there have been 15 of Sao Tomian nationality.

That important training center was established by the Ministry of Agriculture in 1979, and it came into being because of the need to provide the ministry's workers with advanced technical and vocational training so as to contribute toward the elimination of various obstacles that sometimes affect the development of rural work.

Internationalist cooperation in the school is a fact. As proof of that, it can be said that the 31 instructors teaching at the school (five Angolans and the rest of Soviet, Bulgarian, or Cuban nationality) are helping to increase the knowledge of our basic cadres. Currently enrolled in classes at the Ngangassol school are about 219 students from all of the country's provinces. They will spend 10 months increasing their knowledge in the specialties of general agriculture, tractor mechanics, dynamization work, accounting, the formation of cooperatives, and stockraising.

After completing their respective courses, the graduates are sent to the human resources sector of the Ministry of Agriculture, which then assigns them to various production localities in accordance with the special training they have received.

Student Behavior

Although faced with a few difficulties, specifically as regards food, the students have demonstrated excellent behavior. However--and in order to overcome the difficulty in the way of food--the school has 830 hectares of land for growing various products. The surplus is sent to the market for sale or barter with the inhabitants.

The Ngangassol Agricultural School, located 35 kilometers from the city of Malanje, is making an effort to create the best educational conditions for the students and teachers. In short, it is a school in the service of the Angolan revolution and contributes to the training of the new man in this phase of national reconstruction, in which the advancement of cadres must be a constant, mainly in the agricultural area, since agriculture is the basis for the development of our entire economy.

SPECULATION IN FOODSTUFFS, SHORTAGES IN PEOPLE'S STORES

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 5 Jul 81 p 5

[Article by Carmo Neto]

[Excerpt] Luanda's markets are crammed with various foodstuffs and consumer goods available at speculative prices and in unhygienic conditions, while in the people's stores for the workers, on the other hand, the shortage of staple items is obvious.

It should be emphasized, however, that in June of last year a communique from the Ministry of Home Trade announced important preventive measures aimed at combating speculation and normalizing, as a consequence, the supply and distribution network. Those measures were to be applied to anyone caught engaging in acts of illegal trade by people's vigilance or the inspection organizations. The measures provided that independently of other legal action, the offender's property would be confiscated and he would be forever banned from engaging in trade in the People's Republic of Angola.

But today the cost of living for the workers is being made worse by the gap existing between legal prices and contraband prices, and this makes the life of the workers difficult despite the efforts made by the state structures.

We have been noticing that workers who earn an average wage are not able to live a comfortable life because of the shortage of staple items, which do not reach the people's stores but which, on the other hand, are abundant in the illegal markets at speculative prices.

The situation is easily confirmed if we visit Luanda's markets, where, for example, the customer pays the equivalent of a normal wage for 5 kilograms of fish.

Markets and People's Stores 1 Year Later

On almost sandy ground, covered with wornout lumber and rusty iron and under a roof needing repair, stand Luanda's markets. There are no containers for the day-to-day trash, and the market women sell the most diverse goods in totally unhygienic conditions. While there we also saw an abundance of foodstuffs for sale at speculative prices, while, for example, the fish, meat, and fruit departments at People's Store No 4, which has a capacity for serving 2,000 customers daily, are completely empty because of deficiencies in supplies from the Ministry of Home Trade.

The reasonable prices of the products sold in the people's stores, as well as the time saved because of their location in the most populous residential areas, have not yet served to combat speculation, inasmuch as the worker cannot find what he needs in the stores. The result is that he is easily "hooked" by speculation, since the people's stores have little or nothing to sell.

That's the way it is. The situation does not surprise even the most unwary. It has become so well known that it arouses only brief comment among workers who stand in line and lose time from their jobs to buy the best products, which will be lacking 2 or 3 days later.

Let it be said that the new method of distributing consumer goods, which has now gone into effect, may reduce the number of speculators and save the workers from spending a lot of time standing in lines. But for that to happen, it is necessary never to forget the important word "organization."

11798

CSO: 4728/67

GOVERNMENT, OPPOSITION CONDEMN TERRORIST ATTACK

Paris LE MONDE in French 18 Jul 81 p 7

[Excerpt] Both the government and the opposition in Central Africa condemn the 14 July attack on the Bangui Cinema Club which left three dead and 32 wounded, including seven seriously. In a communique put out on Thursday 16 July, the government, which met Wednesday night in special session, under the leadership of the chief of state, Mr Dacko, notes /"with consternation"/ this /"act of terrorism"/ intended /"to create insecurity within the population and to sow disorder in the country."/ /"Those responsible will be punished mercilessly and made an example,"/ adds the communique. The government has prohibited suspects and /"notoriously well-known"/ agitators from leaving the country until further notice. Strict controls have been imposed at the borders. For its part, the Ubangi Patriotic Front--Labor Party (FPO-PT) opposition movement, lead by Dr Abel Goumba, has described the attack as /"a disturbing precedent,"/ adding: /"Blind terrorism cannot be a solution to any Central African problem"./ The Independent Group of Thought and Action (GIRA), another opposition movement, headed by Francois Pehoua, reaffirming its /"loyalty"/ to the principle of resolving Central African problems through /"peaceful means"/, gives the assurance that /"responsibility for clandestine acts could not in any way be imputed to legally constituted political parties acting openly"/ In Bangui, authorities have beefed up police strength.

In contrast, no particular deployment has been made of the 400 French soldiers stationed in the capital, one of the missions of which is to protect French nationals.

The French adviser killed Tuesday is Pierre Roye, a national service volunteer, serving with ORSTOM (Office of Overseas Scientific and Technical Research). The five French nationals wounded are: Mr and Mrs Sala (ORSTOM), Mr Le Gall, an adviser, and Captain Bardet, all of whom were evacuated to the Libreville General Hospital, as well as Mr Pierre Faussart, an accountant, being treated in a clinic in the Central African capital. [Excerpt] [Paris LE MONDE in French 18 Jul 81 p 7] 9516

CSO: 4719/168

DETAILS ON FORTHCOMING MINICENSUS PROVIDED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 14 Jul 81 p 3

[Interview with Lourenco Rodrigues, national director of statistics; date and place not specified]

[Excerpts] One year after the first general census of the population in the People's Republic of Mozambique, a minicensus and survey of incomes and expenditures is being started among the inhabitants. Lourenco Rodrigues, national director of statistics, explained: "This is a basic task, because in order for us to plan the development to be carried out throughout this decade, we must know at all times how we live and how we are growing both in numbers and in living conditions."

During an interview with that official of the National Planning Commission, we sought further enlightenment concerning its objectives and the practical matters related to carrying it out.

In a prior meeting, the national director of statistics explained: "It will begin on 1 August. What is involved is a minicensus of the population, and it will also include a survey of incomes and expenditures among the inhabitants. It involves carrying out one of the tasks laid out in the Central State Plan for 1981. This 1981 minicensus will be conducted only in the cities of Maputo, Beira, and Nampula. It will also cover only 1 percent of the population of those cities."

NOTICIAS: What is the purpose of this activity?

National director of statistics: Basically, this minicensus will have three aspects. First of all, there will be a census of the families to be covered, in which data will be collected concerning degrees of kinship, age, sex, civil status, familiarity with the Portuguese language, educational level, profession, occupation, place of work, births, and deaths. Those questions are identical to those asked during the general census of the population.

A second aspect concerns living conditions: housing, water and electricity, schools, hospitals, transportation, and other factors affecting the satisfaction of the population's basic needs, which are components of their living standard.

Lastly, there will be a necessary evaluation of each family's income and expenditures.

It can thus be seen that this survey covers the various aspects of the population's life. The purpose is to provide a clear picture of our people's living conditions.

The main difference between it and the general census of the population is that it covers the area of incomes and expenditures among the population and other living conditions that were not covered in the census questionnaire.

NOTICIAS: Why is it necessary to repeat some of the same questions that were asked in the general census?

National director of statistics: Because we intend by that means to update our information concerning Mozambique's population.

The general census was conducted a year ago. In this past year the population has already increased as a result of the surplus of births over deaths and also because of internal and international migratory movements.

This means that as of 1 August 1981, we will no longer have 12,130,000 inhabitants, but more. It is estimated that there are now 12,457,500 of us, because the population has increased.

But for us to know how much it has grown throughout the country and within each province and city in the country, we must repeat the census of families, but this time covering only a small portion of the population--about 1 percent.

NOTICIAS: But of what use to us will the survey on incomes and expenditures be?

National director of statistics: It is necessary for us to learn more about our people's living conditions by asking questions about things not covered in the general census.

As a result of national independence and the process of building socialism in our fatherland, we have made people's gains, and it is important for us to know their effects and that they have brought improvements in our people's living conditions.

The nationalization of land, housing, education, and school facilities, the socialization of medicine, the expansion of the transportation networks, and the cleanup of the environment are some of the examples that may be given.

So in this survey, we are going to include questions on housing, land, access to water, electricity, schools, hospitals, public transportation, and other living conditions.

The intention is to make a better evaluation by this means of the people's living conditions and of the effects of the revolutionary and people's gains. Lastly, this survey will provide us with a thorough knowledge of the population's incomes and expenditures.

In this survey families will be questioned as to the type and amount of all the income they received in cash or kind (products from their own farm and so on), and about the type and amount of each expense they had.

In that way, it will be possible to gain a more thorough knowledge of the people's living conditions and of their consumption habits.

When we know which products the family spends its money on, we will have a better knowledge of its consumption habits, and in that way we will be able to avoid the sort of situation in which, for example, certain products are shipped to areas where the population does not consume them, with the result that they spoil.

When we know the amount that people spend on such and such a product, we can get a more accurate idea, for example, of the effects of speculation, which we are experiencing and combating in some areas of trade.

Those are a few of the examples that show how this minicensus and survey are intended to further our knowledge of our people's living conditions in general and, in addition, the living conditions of the social classes making up the population (workers, peasants, clerical workers, members of cooperatives, and employers).

This is a compulsory task included in the 1981 Central State Plan; it is an instrument of the workers and peasants in the People's Republic of Mozambique. The participation of all of us in implementing the 1981 Central State Plan also includes a commitment to this survey.

NOTICIAS: How many people will be surveyed, and what guarantees do they have concerning the replies they give?

National director of statistics: The people covered are selected at random, and the intention is not to learn about their individual conditions but only to use the information as a basis for determining the population's general living conditions.

Of all the neighborhoods, only 27 will be chosen in Maputo, 10 in Beira, and 7 in Nampula. The process will cover a total of 1,950 families and require the participation of a total of 190 census takers and checkers.

The replies given by the inhabitants are strictly confidential. This means that the census takers (who must identify themselves with their census taker's card) are obligated to maintain secrecy and confidentiality concerning the information collected under penalty of punishment.

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CSO: 4728/71

IMPROVEMENT SHOWN IN ATTAINING CENTRAL PLAN'S GOALS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 18 Jul 81 p 1

[Excerpts] It was noted at the 6-month review meeting on the 1981 Central State Plan [PEC/81] that more progress was made this year than last year. The meeting, which ended early last night in Maputo, also noted a greater sensitivity to the need for planning in all sectors, as well as a major deployment of effort to exceed the forecasts for the second half of the year and make organizational improvements.

In the closing session, Mario da Graca Machunga, minister of planning and of agriculture, discussed organizational improvements and drew special attention to the sectors of oils, foreign trade, cotton, and fishing as those reflecting a significant effort in comparison with the situation experienced last year.

This important meeting, which lasted for 2 days, included an analysis of the degree of fulfillment of the plan, deviations and their causes, and proposals for corrective measures during this final half of the year concerning all the products included in PEC/81, both those for export and those for supplying the people.

According to information announced by Radio Mozambique, the analysis made during the 2 days of work also spotlighted the growing requirement for close coordination on the part of all structures. That coordination is to be reflected in integrated programs for action to insure attainment of the goals established for the 1981 Central State Plan as regards products defined as strategic.

The meeting marked one more advance in the organization of economic activity as a scientific working method and one making it possible to achieve this year's goals so that more secure foundations will be established for improving the standard of living.

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DOS SANTOS COMMENTS ON ATTENDANCE AT CEMA MEETING

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 10 Jul 81 p 3

[Report on press conference by Marcelino dos Santos, member of the Permanent Political Committee and Central Committee secretary for party economic policy, on 9 July 1981; place not specified]

[Text] "Our progress toward entering CEMA is underway." That is what the national media were told yesterday during a press conference given by Marcelino dos Santos, member of the Permanent Political Committee and Central Committee secretary for party economic policy. During the press conference, which lasted about 2 hours, the outstanding leader provided an important political and economic analysis of the issues discussed at the 35th CEMA Session, at which Mozambique was present as a guest.

Discussing that point in detail, Marcelino dos Santos added that it is now necessary for CEMA itself to adjust to this new reality in order to respond to the desire expressed by many countries to join that economic organization of the socialist countries. He said: "We must realize that Mozambique's participation in an organization such as CEMA is a natural development in the process of economic and social development in the People's Republic of Mozambique. But it is also a matter of natural growth for CEMA itself."

Concerning the possibility of Mozambique's participation in CEMA, FRELIMO's secretary for party economic policy emphasized that "our conditions are such that our country has great qualifications." He pointed to agriculture as one of the most important areas--especially in rice production, which because of the climate may enable us to have two harvests per year, unlike other countries which, even if they have crops with a shorter growing season, cannot obtain two harvests for ecological reasons.

Marcelino dos Santos said: "In agriculture we have a great contribution to make within the socialist community. We must view that development from the standpoint of our production capabilities in agriculture and industry." In that connection, he mentioned in particular the need to develop coal extraction in the Moatize mines in Tete Province, where the reserves are estimated at 400 million tons, but where the current production plans do not exceed 650 tons per year.

The secretary for economic policy said: "As President Samora Machel says, it is a matter of 'putting legs' on all those resources that lie buried and accumulated out there." He added that putting legs on them refers specifically to implementing the Indicative Prospective Plan and to committing ourselves to that task. Our share, or

what may be our share in the socialist international division of labor, is a question that naturally cannot be decided by Mozambique alone. But we must be aware that it will not involve agriculture alone, although we have great capabilities in agriculture.

Concerning specific areas in which our country may participate in CEMA, Marcelino dos Santos said that our insertion into that economic activity of the socialist countries must be carried out against the background of an overall view of the economies of the various socialist countries in order to determine the space that each must occupy and the responsibilities that each must have in building up our common development.

When asked to discuss the immediate advantages of cooperation between our country and CEMA, the member of the Permanent Political Committee of the FRELIMO Central Committee and secretary for party economic policy said that there are projects that will be carried out with one or the other of CEMA's member countries, but that there are also projects that will be carried out with several of them simultaneously. As examples of CEMA participation in Mozambique, he mentioned the development projects in the Limpopo and Incomati regions; the iron, steel, and aluminum complexes; the agroindustrial development of Tete Province, which will cover the districts of Angonia, Maravia, and Macanca; and other undertakings in Niassa Province, both those included in the 1985 plan and those planned for the end of the decade.

Discussing the way in which CEMA's willingness and efforts to improve the growth of the People's Republic of Mozambique are put into practice, Marcelino dos Santos said that the socialist community today is truly asserting itself as one of great vitality, strength, and dynamism. Marcelino dos Santos emphasized: "We all know that there is talk about the worldwide economic crisis. But we must be specific and concrete. The fact is that the worldwide crisis is actually a crisis in the capitalist system. The fact is that we are witnessing a reality in the advanced capitalist countries in which there are currently about 11 million unemployed. In the socialist countries we do not find anyone unemployed."

Later on, the leader added that the socialist countries stand outside the economic crisis that is shaking the capitalist system. The rate of growth recorded this year in the socialist community is much higher than that recorded last year, unlike what is happening in the economic activities of the capitalist countries. The economies of the socialist countries are sound economies, and it is obvious that that state of health in the socialist economies vitalizes all the countries. In that context, added Marcelino dos Santos, Mozambique's entry into that community can only bring benefits to Mozambique.

Mozambican Delegation Contacts French Leaders

On its way back to Maputo from Sofia, where it had participated in the 35th CEMA Session, the Mozambican delegation headed by Marcelino dos Santos held talks in Paris with French party and government leaders. Commenting on those meetings, Marcelino dos Santos described them as fruitful, saying that more of them will be held to gain greater familiarity and achieve closer relations of cooperation between the parties and governments.

Marcelino dos Santos, secretary for economic policy, said: "France is experiencing a new situation, which is the situation created by the victory of the left and, more specifically, the French Socialist Party [PS]. On that occasion, the People's

Republic of Mozambique congratulated France, and particularly President Mitterrand, on its victory."

He also regarded the PS victory as a historic victory "because it means the rise to power of a union of socialists and communists." The talks included a discussion of the importance of outlining a framework for cooperation adapted to current realities following the left's victory in that capitalist country of Europe.

At the party level, the meetings were held with Lionel Jospin, secretary general of the French Socialist Party, and Maxime Gremetz, Central Committee secretary of the French Communist Party for foreign relations. At the governmental level, the Mozambican delegation held talks with Jean Pierre Cot, minister-delegate for cooperation, and Mr Beregovoy, secretary general of the Office of the President of the French Republic.

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CSO: 4728/71

RED CROSS ESTABLISHED, MEMBERSHIP LIST PROVIDED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 12 Jul 81 p 1

[Excerpts] The national conference held to set up the Mozambique Red Cross [CVM], an organization of volunteers in the service of the peoples, ended late yesterday morning in the country's capital with the election of its Central Commission and the naming of Isaias Funzamo as its chairman. The establishment of the Red Cross in our socialist fatherland thus gives material form to a desire of our people, led by FRELIMO, that was expressed even before our independence.

In their second day of work, the delegates to the conference discussed and approved the guiding principles behind the CVM's bylaws. A committee of jurists was named to prepare the final version of the text.

Establishment of Central Commission

The CVM Central Commission, which is the structure responsible for heading the organization and creating the necessary conditions for holding its first general meeting (to be held within a period of not more than 2 years), is made up of the following citizens, who were elected:

Isaias Funzamo, chairman of the Synodal Council of the Presbyterian Church of Mozambique; Maj Gen Fernando Matavele, member of the FRELIMO Party Central Committee and director of the Office for Green Belts; Augusto Macamo, member of the FRELIMO Party Central Committee and head of the National Commission for the Establishment of Production Councils; Job Chambal, director of the National Commission on Communal Villages; Salome Moiane, secretary general of the OMM [Organization of Mozambique Women]; Zacarias Kupela, secretary general of the OJM [Mozambique Youth Organization]; Abner Sansao Mutemba, secretary general of AMASP [expansion unknown]; Isaac Mutange, ambassador and national director for legal affairs of the MNE [expansion unknown]; Dr Victor Serraventoso, chief justice of the Higher Court of Appeal; Albino Magala, representative of the ONJ [National Journalists Organization] and editor of the magazine TEMPO; Antonio Sumbane, director of the National Department for Preventing and Combating Natural Calamities; Cristina Tembe, OMM secretary in the city of Maputo; Rosaria Inacio, member of the OMM Provincial Secretariat; Joana Mangueira; Dr Ameloth Fernandes, head of the Department of Military Health; Manuel Julien; Jose Luis Abreu; Dr Jose Langa, director of the Maputo Military Hospital; Rogerio Daniel Jauana; Father Joaquim Antonio Mabuianque; Heitor Vasco Fernandes; Gertrudes Vitorino; Ana Branquinho; Antonio Pascoal Cumbe; and Ernesto Filimao Langa.

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CSO: 4728/71

BRIEFS

GUILTY STATE STRUCTURES--Faced with violations of the Fuel Rationing Law which are continuing to occur in all the provinces, the Ministry of Industry and Power is going to launch a real offensive to put a stop to the situation. That decision was made recently at a meeting held in Maputo under the direction of Antonio Branco, minister of industry and power. It should be emphasized that at the meeting, it was noted that most of the violations concerning vehicles not declared within the time limit and therefore in an illegal situation are committed by state-owned enterprises and various departments and organizations within the state apparatus. Many of those vehicles are operating only with documents approved by the most diverse structures. Also occurring with special frequency in the state apparatus and the state-owned enterprises is the continuing lack of mechanisms for controlling the use of vehicles and the resulting waste of fuel. Some organizations use vouchers only at public filling stations and not internally. [Excerpts] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 13 Jul 81 p 1] 11798

CSO: 4728/71

SWAPO LEADER DISCUSSES NATION'S POLITICAL FUTURE

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 24 Jun 81 p 3

[ANGOP interview with Sam Nujoma, president of the South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO)]

[Text] The controversial process leading to the winning of independence for Namibia, which has been illegally occupied by racist South Africa, continues to be one of the most important issues in international political life and is in the front rank of the political problems inherent in the southern portion of our continent. Recently, the liberation commission of the OAU, meeting in Arusha, strongly condemned the recent trip made to South Africa by a special representative of the United States government which, arm in arm with the racists and with total disregard for the decisions of the international community, is seeking to impose a neocolonial solution to the Namibian problem. In this connection, the president of the South-West African People's Organization, Sam Nujoma, gave us an outline of his recent tour through some African and European countries, making a point of mentioning his participation in the international conference on sanctions against the racist regime in Pretoria held in the second half of May in the French capital. He also reasserted the position of the entire international community concerning the line to be pursued in Namibia's acquisition of independence.

"I must say that the conference on sanctions against the racist regime in Pretoria which was organized by the Anti-Apartheid Committee of the United Nations, in Paris, was really a success, because the highest officials, ministers of foreign affairs and other ministers of state from Asia, Latin America and even Western Europe and other parts of the world participated. The Swedish minister of foreign affairs, the Norwegian vice-minister of foreign affairs, as well as the new French minister of external relations, were present, participated and offered congratulations on the occasion of Africa Day held on 25 May.

"But it was more historical in that the secretary general of the UN was accompanied by the president of the general assembly, the president of the security council and the president of the UN Council for Namibia, in addition to a number of other higher officials of that organization.

"Among its other resolutions drafted at the end of its deliberations, the conference issued a statement expressing its full support of the liberation movements in Southern Africa and Namibia in particular, as well as a special statement on Namibia. It was very significant because it condemns the imperialist veto maneuver in the security council and thus support of the fascist and racist regime in South Africa. And the conference itself, on the other hand, voiced its total support of the sanctions applied and appealed to the appropriate United Nations bodies, in particular the security council and the general assembly, as well as the member nations, for support of the comprehensive sanctions approved, including the oil embargo, against the racist regime in Pretoria. From our viewpoint in the liberation movements, this conference represented a great success, since it identified with the oppressed peoples of Southern Africa and also manifested its total support of the countries pursuing the Liberation Front line, which are waging a battle side by side with the liberation movements in favor of mankind's progress and against the fascist and neo-Nazi regime in South Africa, which is using the media as a springboard for its military aggressions, against the People's Republic of Angola in particular.

"We further had the opportunity to talk, if only briefly, with members of the new French cabinet. They expressed their full support and endorsed the economic sanctions, which we hope will be put into practice."

Visits to Various European Countries

[Question] To what extent might your visit to the FRG bring about a new attitude on the part of the government of that country in connection with the Namibian problem?

Sam Nujoma: We traveled to Bonn, where we talked with FRG Minister of Foreign Affairs Hans-Dietrich Genscher. We told him of our dissatisfaction with the veto maneuver of the United States, Great Britain and France in support of racist South Africa and we appealed to the government of the FRG to support the economic sanctions, because we are persuaded that this is the only peaceful way to exert pressure on South Africa to accept the demands of the majority of the South African people for freedom and independence. We further asked the government of the FRG to support Resolution No 435 of the security council on Namibia, because we are sure that the establishment of negotiations on Namibia can only be carried out through the efforts pursued by the United Nations.

Moreover, in the event of a negative reaction on the part of fascist South Africa against the people of Namibia, the hostilities and the war will continue. We must add that the people of Namibia and the leadership of SWAPO are determined to intensify the armed liberation struggle in the event that the negotiations fail.

We also made very clear the position to the effect that whatever the consequences may be, they will be the responsibility of the Western powers, particularly those sitting on the security council which used the veto in defense of racist South Africa. Hans-Dietrich Genscher appeared sympathetic to us, and told us that the FRG will continue to regard Resolution No 435 as the basis for the establishment of negotiations. We then asked him why he did not support it, and he would only answer that "we are continuing to negotiate."

We made it clear that we condemn the maneuvers sponsored by the new U.S. administration, which in open collusion with the fascist regime in Pretoria, refers to it as a "certain ally" with which it fought during two world wars, overlooking the fact that what the racist white minority party, the National Party, did during World War II was to organize Boer commandos and send them to Germany, where for all practical purposes they fought on Hitler's side.

It was this which Vorster and all the other racist neo-Nazis in South Africa defended during World War II.

We are surprised at the way in which Reagan is now rewriting its history, claiming that the fascist regime was on the allied side. Who has asked the Africans who fought on the side of the allies in defense of Western interests? We Africans helped in liberating France, among other nations, which was occupied by Hitler's forces.

When Charles de Gaulle (president of France from 1959 to 1969) was in exile, he came to Africa to seek the aid of the Africans, and many Africans fought on the side of the French people. But today the French people turn their backs on us, supplying Mirage fighter planes of various types, Alouette and Puma helicopters to South Africa, allowing it to repress the political aspirations of the Namibian people and the people of South Africa.

We left Bonn expressing the hope that the government of the FRG will provide positive support to the efforts pursued by the United Nations to implement security council Resolution No 435. However, we do not know if this will be done or not. Capitalists sometimes think more of their profits than of aid to the struggle of the oppressed peoples to put an end to the yoke of colonialism and oppression.

No Constitution Drafted by Foreigners

We then went to London, where we also talked with Lord Carrington, the British secretary of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs and minister of overseas development. We told him of our consternation concerning the British veto votes in the security council favoring South Africa. We explained that the negative attitude of Great Britain in supporting the fascist regime in South Africa must be linked, in practical terms, with the colonization of South Africa and Namibia in particular by capitalist Europe, and in particular by Great Britain and the United States.

We concluded that Great Britain totally supports the maneuvers of the United States behind the scenes, seeking to make of Namibia a so-called "buffer state" like Austria and Finland, in the belief that Namibia should be governed first by a so-called "constitution" guaranteeing and protecting the white minority and its interests and South African investments, and also guaranteeing the investments of foreign companies operating in Namibia.

We clearly reiterated our position and our rejection and abhorrence of the idea that foreigners should draft our constitution.

During the meeting in Paris, we heard it said that the so-called Group of Five (France, the United State, the FRG, Great Britain and Canada) were meeting in Washington to draft a constitution for Namibia, with the racist regime of South Africa conspiring to carry out this maneuver.

We informed the British government categorically that the SWAPO will not accept a constitution drafted by foreigners. Similarly, we stated that the future and sovereign Namibia will provide its citizens with guarantees independent of their color, race, class or origin. We will not grant privileges or guarantees to one part of the people. If this were done, it would mean that we were practicing apartheid. We are the victims of racism, racial discrimination and apartheid, and for this reason we cannot tolerate it or include it in our constitution. The whites will be protected by the laws of the country just as the other citizens of our country are.

And we also appealed to the British government for support of the implementation of security council Resolution No 435, and we made it blindingly clear that the SWAPO will not accept any amendment or so-called "adjustment" to Resolution 435. It must be integrally implemented so that the Namibian people will be granted the prerogative of exercising their greatest right, enjoying the opportunity to participate freely and democratically in elections under the supervision of the UN.

Pursuit of Neocolonial Strategy

We would ask the Western powers what they have to fear in supporting the efforts pursued by the United Nations for the decolonization of Namibia. All of them are members of the United Nations, including racist South Africa, although it has not, from 1946 (when the UN was created) to date, signed the Declaration on Human Rights.

But there is a requirement the imperialists are seeking to make of us, insisting that prior to independence a Namibian constitution should be drafted including a law on citizens' rights providing guarantees for whites and their assets. However, South Africa has not yet signed the UN Declaration on the Rights of Man.

Now some of these Western nations, such as Great Britain, France and the United States, are permanent members of the security council. No nation can join the United Nations without the approval of the security council. Thus if they conclude that the Namibian constitution does not embody democratic rights, a law on citizens' rights, or guarantees for the citizens of Namibia, they can then exercise the veto to prevent Namibia from becoming a member of the United Nations, because they are permanent members of the security council.

We informed the British that we knew why they used the veto in favor of racist South Africa. It is because they want to see a continuation of the domination by South Africa and the exploitation of the working people of Namibia and of South Africa itself, and they want their multinational enterprises to continue to exploit the natural resources in Namibia while the people of Namibia suffer from hunger and disease and our children continue to be undernourished. Meanwhile, these foreign companies extract fabulous profits from our wealth, using Namibians as their eternal cheap slaves. This was what I said to the foreign secretary of Great Britain.

On leaving Great Britain, we went to Zambia, where we were received by President Kaunda. During our interview we reviewed the situation in Southern Africa and in Namibia in particular. We brought him up to date on the armed, political and diplomatic struggles and he reasserted the position of the Front Line nations as set forth in Luanda on 15 April of this year. I must say that this was a fruitful meeting.

Visit to Zimbabwe

I and my delegation then proceeded to Zimbabwe, where we participated in the Week of Solidarity in Support of the Struggle of the Namibian People sponsored by the government of Zimbabwe. We visited the cities of Bulawayo, Gwelo and Bindura, and the pilot settlement of Chiduduma, where the young people are being trained in the production of foodstuffs and are involved in various other educational and agricultural projects. The majority of these young people were exiled during the struggle and returned with their teachers, working as they did during the struggle and now providing a new example to the peasant youth.

We also visited the city of Untali, on the boundary with Mozambique, as well as Fort Victoria. A meeting was held at which Prime Minister Mugabe and I presided, and we estimate that more than 100,000 persons attended. The entire city of Salisbury was present in the stadium to attend the great gathering.

We also received donations of various types, including clothing and several thousand Zimbabwe dollars. Also, the prime minister guaranteed total support of the Namibian combatants, and he promised to provide material, political and diplomatic aid to the people of Namibia through their vanguard, the SWAPO.

We will shortly establish a facility to represent Namibia in the capital of Zimbabwe, and we hope to strengthen our friendship with the ZANU-FP, with the Patriotic Front, and with the people and government of Zimbabwe. I must say that we were truly impressed by the interest expressed by the revolutionary government of Zimbabwe in our struggle and its public assurance of support for the cause of Namibian liberation. The officials of Zimbabwe reaffirmed once again their confidence in the implementation of security council Resolution No 435 as endorsed in Luanda during the last summit meeting of chiefs of state of Front Line countries.

I must say that our visit to Zimbabwe was in fact a great event, and the entire week of activities in solidarity with and support of our struggle encourages and inspires the combative people of Namibia in their struggle for freedom and independence.

Promises by Francois Mitterrand

[Question] Do you think that the new French government will be able to adopt a significant position in regard to the project launched by the Namibian people to achieve independence on their national territory?

Sam Nujoma: It is very difficult to say. The French are capitalists like any other capitalists. We would like to see the promises made by President Francois Mitterrand (the present French chief of state) to the effect that he will support economic sanctions and the liberation movements implemented. This is of great importance to us. For the first time, a French chief of state has come out in favor of the liberation movement. This is rather significant. But we will see as time progresses if the leader of the new French government will fulfill his promises.

[Question] It has been reported recently that the SWAPO is prepared to participate in a conference of the Lancaster House type. How would a conference of this sort be held in the specific case of Namibia?

Sam Nujoma: In fact, I answered the questions put to me by newsmen about some efforts said to be planned by the Reagan administration in Washington in particular, to insure that a constitution is first drafted to provide the aforementioned guarantees and protection for the white minority and its assets.

I said at that time that Namibia is different from Zimbabwe, and that therefore the process cannot be exactly the same as it was in the then Southern Rhodesia, where the British scheduled constitutional talks at Lancaster House. This is because Namibia is being occupied illegally by South Africa, and therefore the UN and the UN Council on Namibia, which have legal authority over Namibia, should assume their legitimate role. This means that South Africa should withdraw its illegal administration and its repressive forces and allow the United Nations Council on Namibia to come to Namibia to take over the administration under the UN flag. Then the UN Council on Namibia should convoke elections first, and then the representatives elected to the constituent assembly should draft a constitution, as called for in Resolution 435. This was exactly what I said.

In the case involving Great Britain, it convoked constitutional talks at Lancaster House. And at that point, Smith abandoned the estate (reference to the unilateral independence proclaimed in what was then Southern Rhodesia by the racist white minority, the majority of whom were estate owners) which he had had since 1965. Smith ceased to be prime minister. They (the white minority) had the puppet Muzorewa, whom Ian Smith used for this confrontation (the constitutional talks at Lancaster House in which the Patriotic Front, the puppet Abel Muzorewa and Great Britain, as the colonial power, participated). And the British then sent a new governor, Governor Soames, to Salisbury at the time of the elections. Smith was only a formal figurehead and Muzorewa apparently represented Smith. These are the differences between the two countries.

Now if South Africa withdraws its illegal administration and gives way to the UN Council on Namibia, the council will act on its own legitimate authority on the basis of Resolution No 2248 of the United Nations General Assembly dated 19 May 1967. This was what I said. And the SWAPO stands firm on this position. We are prepared to sign a cease fire directly with South Africa if South Africa will pursue this course and cooperate with this process in accordance with the provisions of Resolution 435. Otherwise, the SWAPO is ready to continue the armed struggle if a genuine agreement is not reached in the negotiations with a view to the liberation and independence of Namibia. We have nothing to fear, because we are fighting for a just cause. We are fighting for the rights of the people of Namibia and we have their support.

[Question] The Special Declaration of the Paris conference appeals to the countries of the so-called "Contact Group" to exert pressure on the Pretoria regime to accept the acquisition of independence by Namibia through the procedures in security council Resolution 435. What can you say on this, in view of the fact that some of the countries in this so-called Contact Group are boycotting the international community's sanctions against South Africa by means of systematic vetoes in the security council?

Sam Nujoma: I can only say that the reality in South Africa is nothing but a base for imperialism, for subversion, for economic sabotage of the independent nations in Africa, their neighbors. The Western powers are the major suppliers of weapons to the racist regime in Pretoria.

The media in the West report that the U.S. imperialists have supplied South Africa with 155 M/M rockets, which were used against the People's Republic of Angola, and a number of other types of sophisticated weapons, such as the planes which bombed the southern part of Angola daily, penetrating as far as the provinces of Mocamedes and Huila, destroying bridges, factories and other economic infrastructure installations.

Here we see the U.S. imperialists acting in the same way as in the Middle East against the Arab peoples, where they support the fascist and racist regime of Israel against the Palestinian people.

Therefore, the appeal of the Paris conference on the sanctions against South Africa is but a repetition of the many other resolutions already adopted by the general assembly and the security council urging all the member nations to block trade with South Africa, support of South Africa and the sale of arms to South Africa. But now we see them--France, the FRG, the United States, Great Britain and other lesser powers such as Switzerland, the Netherlands and Belgium, selling weapons to racist South Africa. And Italy too. The Impala fighter planes used by racist South Africa are of U.S. and Italian origin. Similarly, the machine guns they (the racists) are using are manufactured in Belgium. The Mirage fighters of various types are all French, and the Buccaneer bombers come from Britain.

Thus, we see South Africa here as a part of capitalist Europe. It has to be seen as such. It must be opposed with vigor and determination and it must be destroyed.

SWAPO Will Do Everything

The fighting people of Namibia and the central committee of the SWAPO were pleased and satisfied by the messages of support and solidarity received from President Jose Eduardo dos Santos and the central committee of the MPLA-Labor Party which was reconfirmed during the second meeting of ambassadors, charges d'affaires and Angolan representatives in international organizations held in the province of Kwanza-Sul.

This expression of solidarity with and support of the Namibian cause of liberation is for us in reality a great source of enthusiasm and support for our struggle. And we would like to assure our Angolan comrades that the SWAPO will do everything to achieve the total liberation of Namibia.

5157

CSO: 4728/62

NIGERIAN AIR TRANSPORT AGREEMENT

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 15 Jul 81 p 13

[Article by Ibrahima Fall--passages enclosed in slantlines printed in boldface]

[Text] Nigeria and Senegal have signed an accord that henceforth will guide their air transport relations. The ceremony took place yesterday in early afternoon at the ministry of infrastructure. The accord was signed for Senegal by Adrien Senghor, minister of state for infrastructure, and for Nigeria by Ambassador Fowora, who moreover was performing his final official act in our country as he completed his mission in Senegal.

The air accord signed between the two countries marks the completion of 18 years of negotiation of a series of temporary agreements between Nigeria and our country. The new juridical instrument abrogates and replaces the text of the accord adopted in 1963 and amended 5 years later.

In the speech he gave at the conclusion of the signing ceremony and exchange of documents, the minister of state for infrastructure said that the Dakar-Lagos link given concrete form in this accord reinforces the dialogue that was opened in 1963 and which over the years made possible the temporary exploitation of this link by our two companies, Nigeria Airways and Air Afrique. According to Adrien Senghor, the accord was particularly well drafted in terms of form. It also includes a more complete and explicit schedule of flights. It also specified that the signing of this new accord was necessary because of juridical gaps which plagued the exploitation of this link between our two countries.

New Link

The minister of state for infrastructure stressed the vital role of air transport, which is /"a sure vehicle for the flow of trade, and at the same time supports friendship and understanding between peoples"./ Mr Senghor is convinced that this accord will contribute to enhancing our bilateral trade, but also to bring closer the peoples of our sub-region. He also expressed the desire to see the two signatory countries begin without delay the constitutional procedures necessary to put in effect rapidly this instrument /"which constitutes the new link in the fraternal and friendly relations between Nigeria and Senegal"./ In conclusion, the minister of state for infrastructure expressed satisfaction with the particularly important roles played by Nigeria and Senegal. He also did

not fail to wish the ambassador much success in the new duties to which he will be called. In response to Adrien Senghor, the Nigerian Ambassador to Senegal first of all recalled that the national airlines of the two countries linked Lagos and Dakar /"but only in the context of the many unsigned ad hoc accords which up to now, when this accord in its entirety was negotiated and initialed in Lagos in October 1979"./ Ambassador Fowora also pointed out that air transport has been one of the most important subjects debated at the meeting of the Senegalese-Nigerian Joint Commission held in Dakar last March. The Nigerian envoy also said that the development of African transport and communications has been one of the most prominent aspects of the Lagos plan of action adopted last year by our heads of state. Ambassador Fowora declared himself convinced that the air accord will inaugurate an era of even closer friendship and cooperation between Nigeria and our country.

9516

CSO: 4719/168

BRIEFS

CZECHOSLOVAK SCHOLARSHIPS--The minister of higher education and scientific research announces: The Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia is putting at the disposal of the state of Senegal a certain number of study scholarships in the field of agriculture. Eligible for these scholarships are holders of series "C" or "D" bachelor degrees, age 20 and older, who are not receiving scholarships from Senegal. For further information, free of charge, write to the Scholarship Office (Division of Foreign Scholarships), 59 Avenue Georges Pompidou, Dakar. [Text] [Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 15 Jul 81 p 13] 9516

NEW POLITICAL PARTIES FORMED--An eighth political party was officially recognized yesterday. This is the Democratic League-Movement for the Labor Party (LD-MPT), and it is Marxist. It is headed by Babacar Sane, first general secretary, and among others includes Mbaba Guisse, Abdoulaye Bathily, Mamadou Ndoeye (secretary general of the teachers' union (SUDES [Sole Democratic Trade Union of Senegalese Teachers]), the attorney El Hadj Ousmane Sarr, Famara Sarr, and Mbaye Djack. It is, after the RND [Democratic National Rally] of Cheikh Anta Diop, Landing Savane's And-Jef-MRDN, and Mamadou Dia's MPD, the fourth new political organization to be recognized since the promulgation of the constitutional revision ordered by the head of state which gave concrete form to his determination to enhance and consolidate the democratic opening. These new political parties are in addition to the PS [Socialist Party], the PDS [Senegalese Democratic Party], the PAI [African Independence Party], and the MRS [Senegalese Republican Movement]. [Text] [Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 10 Jul 81 p 1] 9516

NINTH PARTY FORMED--Officially recognized yesterday, the Independence and Labor Party (PIT) of Senegal, a Marxist entity, is the country's ninth political party. It was created by some dissenters from the PAI of Mahjmout Diop, under the leadership of Amath Dansokho. Among the leading figures of the PIT are Maguette Thiam, Samba Dioulde Thiam, and Semou Pathe Gueye. This is the fourth Marxist political group, along with the African Independence Party [PAI] And-Jef-Revolutionary Movement for the New Democracy, and the Democratic League-Movement for the Labor Party. [Text] [Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 11-12 Jul 81 p 1] 9516

TUNISIAN HEALTH COOPERATION AGREEMENT--Tunisia's president, Habib Bourguiba, urged the strengthening of cooperation between Tunisia and Senegal yesterday when he received the Senegalese minister of public health at Monastir, 160 km south of Tunis. Mamadou Diop, who is making an official visit to Tunisia, said following the audience that the Tunisian head of state urged that "everything

possible be done to strengthen and amplify cooperation between the two countries". Mamadou Diop also spoke during his visit with his Tunisian counterpart, Rachid Sfar, and with the minister for higher education and scientific research, Abdelaziz Ben Dhia. Following their talks, the Tunisian and Senegalese ministers signed a bilateral agreement on cooperation in the field of health. This accord calls for exchange of data on experimentation in the various health sectors, as well as an exchange of professors and students between the faculties of medicine at Tunis and Dakar, as well as other provisions. The accord also calls for the holding of Tunisian-Senegalese medical seminars at 3-year intervals, alternating between Tunis and Dakar, for the exchange of information on the manufacture of medicines and information related to family planning, in order to enable Senegal to profit from the Tunisian experience in this field. [Text] [Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 11-12 Jul 81 p 1] 9516

CSO: 4719/168

SOME SUCCESS IN REDUCTION OF CRIME REPORTED

Dar es Salaam UHURU in Swahili 23 Jul 81 p 6

[Editorial: "Our Views"]

[Text] The minister for home affairs, Muhiddin Kimario, referred to a somewhat encouraging prospect concerning the state of criminality in the country. When he sent the estimates of the expenditures of his ministry for 1981-1982 to the National Assembly yesterday, he said that there is a trend toward a reduction of criminality.

Kimario said that during the last year major offenses like these: theft of public property, armed robbery, theft of vehicles and motorcycles, theft of weapons and disorders declined somewhat.

He added that in general the work of the police during 1980-1981 was more successful than in the previous year.

All reports of success in combatting crime are good, even if these successes are not very great. The question of security and peace concerns the lives of people and their property. Thus every success which is obtainable has its price.

So small successes which are obtainable should not cause us to become intoxicated and slacken our effort against crime. Crime has not come to an end in the country. It is only the major effort of our policemen, if they obtain the cooperation of the citizens, which makes it possible to reduce slightly some of the major offenses.

But, as Minister Kimario said, many offenses like premeditated murder, bribery, illegal procurement of ores and unlawful intoxication as from gongo [presumably a drink or drug] and bongo [hashish] have increased. And if the effort in control slackens, those offenses which have shown indication of reduction will again increase.

The question of an effort against crime is not the responsibility of the police alone. There is no doubt that our policemen are on the front line in combatting crime in the country. But in order for their work to be properly successful, they must obtain cooperation from the citizens. The minister of home affairs

made clear to us that the success which was obtained resulted from the help of the ordinary citizens, the leaders and the police themselves. Problems which confront our security organizations result from the scarcity of funds which are being allocated to them. After understanding this fact, the prudent thing is to bear in mind the counsel of Minister Kimario that our police cannot be strengthened by a system relying on money alone but that they must be set up on a basis of being shoulder to shoulder with the masses.

If our policemen and soldiers are strengthened on this basis and they feel that they represent the masses in their work, including the responsibility for securing the defense and security of our nation, greater success will be obtainable in preventing crime and maintaining peace and security in our country.

CSO: 4749/6

MINISTER NORMAN ADDRESSES CFU CONGRESS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 30 Jul 81 pp 14, 15

[Text]

THE Minister of Agriculture, Senator Denis Norman, warned yesterday that Zimbabwe would continue to suffer from shortages in many agricultural commodities for some time.

But he indicated the problem could best be solved by increasing production in the peasant farming areas.

Speaking at the congress of the Commercial Farmers' Union, Senator Norman said one way that shortages could be dealt with was through increasing price incentives for commercial farmers.

But, he said, it was now time for the peasant areas — which covered 42 percent of the country and had until now made little contribution — to be moved fairly rapidly out of subsistence farming and into the cash economy.

"They have to be encouraged to make a contribution," he said.

He also noted that many commercial farmers had been involved in helping their peasant neighbours.

He said short-term loans had already been made to 23 000 small-scale farmers. This would be expanded to 30 000 farmers this year and to 50 000 next year.

It was also planned to make loans to farmers in resettled areas where, he

said, the greatest effort must be put.

Dealing with shortages of commodities, Senator Norman said that milk would be in short supply "for a long time to come, despite the steady increase of milk production that was now taking place".

The Dairy Marketing Board was devoting 90 percent of its production to whole milk, leaving only 10 percent for manufacturing use, where the usages ought to be broken down equally. It would also be a long time before cheese and butter were in plentiful supply.

But Senator Norman said he was glad to know that dairy production had "bumped off the bottom" and was rising.

The supply of flour, beef and vegetable oils would also be short for some time.

Soya bean production had fallen off and this had been accompanied by a dramatic increase in oil off-take. He expressed concern over the cotton production situation.

The country was also sailing "very close to the wind" with its wheat sup-

plies he said. Although a large hectareage had been planted, some had already suffered frost damage, some had been planted too early and some "should never have gone in at all".

He noted that South Africa — traditionally a source of wheat for this country in poor seasons here — was importing the grain for the first time in 10 years. Unless Zimbabwe greatly improved its production, imports would have to be sought much further afield.

He also predicted that less maize would be planted this coming season, largely as a result of fuel shortages and the lack of new machinery and spare parts.

On beef, Senator Norman said he believed that by this time next year there would be a considerable improvement in herd rebuilding.

He said he was receiving strong reports of this already from ranching areas which he described as a positive response from the industry to the 35 percent increase announced in May.

He also promised that there would be another review of the producer

price, which runs only to February next year, and pointed out that this year's increase was the biggest single increase the industry had ever had.

The gross national product from farming this year was going to reach "some sort of record" and, as a result, the ministry expected that there would be a debt repayment level by farmers at the highest level for "many, many years".

Agriculture was making use of the Mozambican ports of Beira and Maputo, where efficiency was improving. There was

a great deal of continental influence assisting the Mozambicans.

Once the two ports were running at a higher capacity, "we can really fill them up", he said.

On future developments, he said that dairy co-operatives for small-scale peasant farmers, to be set up with the help of outside donors, would hopefully increase milk production from that part of the country.

Zimbabwe was probably one of the few countries in the world still to deliver milk in cans and a bulk delivery system would hopefully get off the ground soon.

A long life milk plant was another project and, simply for humanitarian reasons, milk had to be delivered to the remoter regions of the country.

It was also possible work would start soon on a new cold storage works in Salisbury. The present works "should have been condemned. Some of its equipment dated back to the twenties. If it is not condemned, it will fall through the floor", he said.

Government had already given its approval, and demolition work would, hopefully, start soon. — Ziana.

Be Realistic, Employers Tell Critics of Farmers

IT was totally unrealistic for farmers to provide all the housing, health, educational and recreational facilities for their labour, the chairman of the Agricultural Labour Bureau, Mr Tertius Wessels, said when he presented the bureau's report at the CFU congress yesterday.

It is the first time the report has been made in an open session since the bureau, an employers' organisation, was formed more than six years ago.

"We farmers are getting just a little tired of being continually criticised for our alleged exploitation of workers. Our critics do not appreciate that over 1.5 million men, women and children reside on our commercial farms in this country, a greater number than the 14 major urban centres put together.

"If the urban centres, with all their resources, cannot provide full facilities for the 1.4 million people who live there, how can the critics expect only 5 000 commercial farmers to do so adequately?" Urban employers did not provide any of the amenities farmers were expected to, he said.

Mr Wessels agreed that the 1.5 million people on the commercial farms were the forgotten of Zimbabwe — "forgotten by everyone else but definitely not forgotten by the farmer".

Central and local government, and the churches had done much in the past 20 years to improve the lot of people in the urban and peasant farming areas but little or nothing had been done in the commercial farming area until recently when a few small clinics were established.

He appealed to farmers not to be goaded by unfounded criticism into

abandoning farm schools and other amenities and said he believed the Government would help provide the necessary facilities as soon as possible.

On wages and conditions of service, Mr Wessels said total agricultural labour costs were about the same percentage of gross income as in the United States of America and Britain.

The only way to raise wages was to either push up the gross income through higher producer prices or share the proportion of income devoted to wages among fewer people. The Government had to perform the tricky

balancing act of raising wages and keeping people in employment.

Through the bureau's efforts the industry was removed from the Masters and Servants Act regulations and brought under the Industrial Conciliation Act and in January last year the first employment regulations were introduced.

The new Government had introduced minimum wages and a recent amendment to the Industrial Conciliation Act laid down minimum conditions of employment. In March the regulations had introduced a grading scheme for the first time.

The changes had been brought about with fewer

problems, most resulting from ignorance, but there had been a very small minority of farmers who had come unstuck by "being too clever".

He appealed to the Minister of Labour and Social Services, Mr Kumbirai Kangai, to leave the regulations as they were for the present so they could be implemented totally. Wages should, however, be reviewed regularly.

Surplus Must be the Aim, Growers Told

ZIMBABWE must plan to grow surpluses of all food crops every year and boost production of certain crops immediately, the chairman of the Agricultural Marketing Authority, Mr Adrian Griffith, said yesterday.

He told the CFU congress not to be too concerned about surpluses. "We are well placed to dispose of these with the prospect of profit. Surpluses are more comfortable and cheaper than deficits and logistical problems are common to both."

Zimbabwe could not expect bumper crops every year and a reduction in the maize crop to "an average" size would force the country to import.

Looking at the national larder, he warned against a false sense of euphoria developing following the record maize harvest.

While maize made up two-thirds of the national diet, demand for wheat was growing dramatically and unless new investment in irrigation was encouraged now, Zimbabwe would be forced to import from next year.

Vegetable oil consumption had risen 70 percent over the past four years while cotton seed output had remained static for 10 years and soya production had dropped a third last season.

Production had to be increased by at least 50 percent to meet the needs of

Zimbabwe and her immediate neighbours.

Beef and dairy industries were having problems and Zimbabwe was already having to import milk powder.

While neighbouring countries were a natural market for Zimbabwe's grain surpluses, there had to be an ability to pay and a means of getting the grain to those markets. Both elements were suspect to some degree.

While the financial constraint could usually be resolved, it made no sense to move large quantities of maize 1000 km or more by road. The cost and vehicle needs were enormous. Better methods had to be worked out.

More and more food could be produced if correct pricing policies were adopted by the Government.

"I believe the importance the Government attaches to the agricultural sector has been amply demonstrated and I am confident that it will recognise the position and, in its policies, encourage what it requires you — the producers — to produce."

ZNFU To Discuss Merger

THE Zimbabwe National Farmers Union is to hold its 42nd annual congress in Fort Victoria today.

The one-day convention will be opened by the Minister of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development, Dr Sidney Sekeramayi.

Four other ministers and three deputy ministers are due to address the meeting, which is expected to consider proposals for a merger with the Commercial Farmers Union, whose annual congress ended in Salisbury yesterday.

[p 14]

[Editorial: "Sound Roots"]

THE Minister of Agriculture, Senator Denis Norman, was fully justified in his praise for Zimbabwe's farming community when he opened the CFU annual congress in Salisbury on Tuesday.

The country's farmers and farm workers have displayed great courage, skill and determination since independence to achieve a total value in commercial agricultural output that could reach \$850 million this year.

The predicted boom is only a start. The country can and must go on to greater things. And to this end Senator Norman was quite right to warn against complacency and self-satisfaction.

The sound footing that agriculture in Zimbabwe has established over the past season must be consolidated during the years ahead.

Zimbabwe has been tasked by the SADCC countries to formulate a food strategy for the region. Self-sufficiency at home and a surplus for export is the key to that strategy. Through the guarantees of food aid programmes Zimbabwe can help feed Africa and can achieve a quality of life second to none among developing nations.

CSO: 4700/301

ONE-PARTY STATE IDEAL--PRESIDENT

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 31 Jul 81 pp 1, 2

[Article by Arnold Raphael]

[Text]

LONDON.

PRESIDENT Banana believes it will be much easier to implement policies in a one-party state — the ideal system for Zimbabwe.

"How you arrive at that one-party is, of course, a matter of mechanics," the President said in an interview with the BBC Focus on Africa programme by Julian Marshall.

Mr Marshall asked whether the white community had been alarmed by Africanisation programmes and the general redistribution of wealth and land.

The President replied: "It's not really a question of alarming anybody. It's more a question of satisfying the aspirations of the broad masses of our people. When I say our people, I mean all our people, black and white.

"I don't think we could be held to ransom just because we must satisfy the aspirations of a few whites. I believe that the majority of the white population have reconciled themselves to change.

"However, there is a handful of a minority who — as a result, I think, of the irresponsible actions of the Republican Front — might not be ready to reconcile themselves to the new social order.

"So, for as long as the white leadership under Smith is acting irresponsibly there will continue to be that small group of people who will not recon-

cile themselves to the new circumstances."

Of extremists within African political ranks, President Banana said there were a few reactionaries, but they were not of any significance.

"The broad masses of the people are satisfied with the pace and the manner in which the Government has handled the public affairs of the country. And those are the people we must worry about.

"They are the people who elected the present Government into power. I don't think we will worry about certain individuals who might have fallen out with the party and Government."

IMPRESSED

The President, who arrived in London on Monday morning for the wedding of Prince Charles and Lady Diana, said he had been impressed by the organisation of the wedding and the response of the British people to it.

"There is no doubt that a tremendous amount of preparation was put into the wedding," he said, adding that he had found the occasion to be 'a combination of pomp and pageantry'.

"The second thing that one observed was the commitment of the British to their tradition," said the President. "The massive turnout of the British people again symbolises the influence that royalty has on them.

"Another impressive thing (about the wedding) was the mood of the crowd. It was really good."

The President who arrives back this morning made his personal contribution to the week's festivities in London, and his wedding ode was published in the British Press and broadcast by the BBC.

He led a 13-strong delegation, including his wife, Janet, and youngest child, Nobuhle, to the royal wedding.

On his return, he will be met by the acting President, Senator Nolan Makombe, the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, Cabinet Ministers and senior Government officials.

While in London, he attended a luncheon given by the British Prime Minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, and held talks with Lord Soames, former Governor of Rhodesia.

There were shouts of "Zimbabwe" from several onlookers when President Banana and his wife, Janet, went past the huge crowds gathered for the royal wedding.

He said Prince Charles, who officiated at the independence ceremony transforming Rhodesia into Zimbabwe on April 18 last year, had expressed great appreciation of Zimbabwe's wedding gifts.

They were a sculpture depicting a man and a woman called "Marriage" and another of a flying eagle called "Hovering Bateleur", a scroll explaining what the sculptures symbolised and a poem the President specially wrote for the newly-weds.

"Prince Charles said that he was very happy that I could come for the wedding. He also said he was very touched by the poem," said the President.

Zimbabwe may benefit from President Banana's visit to Reading University in the south-east of England.

Accompanied by Zimbabwe's High Commissioner in Britain, he visited the university on Tuesday and toured its faculty of agriculture and talked to members of staff.

In an interview yesterday, the President said: "I attach great importance to agriculture. This is why I went there. It's a big agricultural university and I wanted to see what they do there in view of our efforts to explore ways of developing and expanding our own agriculture in Zimbabwe."

Other reasons why he had visited the university were that a number of Zimbabweans had been students there and the agricultural faculty had specialised programmes and experimental projects relating to conditions in Africa.

CSO: 4700/301

MUGABE WARNS MINISTERS TO 'TOE THE LINE'

Expulsion Threat

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 27 Jul 81 p 1

[Text]

THE Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, yesterday warned that any minister or Member of Parliament who did not toe the line would be expelled from the Government.

Addressing an election meeting of the Mashonaland West Province in Hartley, Mr Mugabe said: "There are those who are complaining that the revolution was not continuing and yet they are the most immoral and laziest in the party."

The Prime Minister, who is also the president of ZANU (PF), urged the people not to listen to such people and added: "These people want to persuade you not to have confidence in the Government."

"However, you have to bear in mind that every organisation has rotten seeds which have to be dealt with before they infect the majority of the people."

In his address, which was punctuated by frequent applause, Mr Mugabe said supporters of other dislodged parties should be encouraged to join the national movement.

The Prime Minister stressed, however, that admission to ZANU (PF) did not mean automatic promotion to positions of leadership within the party.

"Remind all former supporters of the UANC that Muzorewa is dead and will not rise from the dead again," he added.

Mr Mugabe called on party members at both district and provincial levels to elect "respectable, courageous, loyal, disciplined, and able" persons to resist the manoeuvres of the enemy more effectively.

Saying the party was more important than anything else, Mr Mugabe stressed that the leadership at all levels had to be in line with the wishes of the people.

"Every area in Zimbabwe should be organised strongly in the name of ZANU (PF) so that the one-party state that you talk about may be turned into reality," the Prime Minister added.

He said a majority party membership throughout the country and a majority in Parliament would justify the fulfilment of the people's call for the formation of a one-party state.

The Prime Minister lashed out at tribalism and nepotism and called on party members to elect

the "right kind of people" so that they would not regret it in the future.

"The liberation war in Zimbabwe was a struggle to liberate the soil and was in no way aimed at freeing any particular tribe in the country," Mr Mugabe added.

Calling for closer co-operation between the party and the Government, Mr Mugabe urged members to use the district councils and their parliamentary representatives "as effective channels of expressing the wishes and needs of the masses to the Government".

He said that through its efforts being made to provide more schooling, clinical, road and transport facilities, the Government had shown that it was committed to the fulfilment of the wishes of the masses.

The Prime Minister urged party officials to talk to the people, identify their needs and problems in all fields and tell the

Government so that the appropriate ministries would have full knowledge of these needs and problems.

He also promised that Government assistance in the field of agriculture would continue and urged the people to redouble their efforts to ensure "adequate food production".

The Prime Minister was accompanied by his wife, Sally, the Minister of Information and Tourism, Dr Nathan Shamu-

yarira, The Deputy Minister of Labour and Social Services, Mr Robson Manyika, the ZANU (PF) Parliamentary Chief Whip, Mr Alexio Mudzingwa, and other senior Government officials.

Dr Shamuyarira was elected chairman of the 12-man ZANU (PF) Mashonaland West provincial council, Mr Chidakwa, of Zvimba reserve, was made vice-chairman and Mr Mudzingwa was elected secretary. — Ziana, Herald Reporter.

Strongest Warning to Date

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 28 Jul 81 p 8

[Editorial: "PM's Pledge"]

[Text]

THE Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, did not mince words on Sunday when he gave a warning that any minister or member of Parliament who did not toe the line would be expelled from the Government.

It was not the first warning the Prime Minister has issued on the subject. On previous occasions he has seen fit to intervene when prominent leaders, through their actions, have threatened to undermine aspects of Government policy.

Sunday's warning, however, was by far the strongest condemnation yet of wayward leaders. Mr Mugabe made it clear that ministers and MPs are in Government to serve the people and the nation.

He made it equally clear that those leaders who are immoral, lazy or who try to undermine the people's confidence in the Government will be axed.

The pledge has been made and it is now up to the people of Zimbabwe to respond to it by demonstrating their unity. The people must ensure their leaders are doing their job properly and to direct their needs and wishes to the Government through the right channels.

It is a system that can demonstrate the efficiency of a people's government and one that deserves the support of all Zimbabweans.

Certainly people in the Hartley district have taken up the challenge and have already demonstrated what can be achieved through self-help schemes, party unity and contact with the Government.

We look forward to Members of Parliament responding in the same positive way by getting out of the cities and in to the rural areas to establish firm links with the people they must serve.

'MAIL' EDITOR BACKS ONE-PARTY DEMOCRACY

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 27 Jul 81 p 4

[Text]

THE one-party system harmonises with African tradition and is therefore more intelligible and acceptable to the African people, Mr Willie Musarurwa, the editor of The Sunday Mail, told students at Gwelo Teachers Training College last week.

"There were no two kings in African states and no one was paid to oppose the king," he said. "For this reason Africans find it difficult to understand the sense of employing someone to oppose the government they had chosen to rule them."

The idea of opposition was new to the African people and both the government and the opposition did not know how to behave towards each other, which resulted in more friction.

"The governing party is sensitive to opposition and is inclined to regard it as subversive or seditious."

The only reason for the existence of another or other parties was tribalism or regionalism.

Mr Musarurwa said it was wrong to believe that democracy existed only in a multi-party state.

On scientific socialism Mr Musarurwa said: "Socialism, while not guaranteeing riches for everybody, ensures a roof

over every head, food for every mouth, clothing for everybody. It removes the extreme of riches and poverty, a satanic state of affairs where too few people are too rich (with beautiful accommodation for their dogs), while too many people are too poor and have to sleep in the open air and spend both day and night hungry."

He said scientific socialism relied on science as the only sure path to material progress and prosperity.

Tribalism, Mr Musarurwa said, was a hindrance to the nation and society. In many cases it was encouraged by former colonisers as a means of destabilising the new nation. Tribalism was used as a power base by politicians of dubious personal merit and quality.

Tribalists suffered from some form of psychosis or neurosis which had its source in an inferiority complex.

Mr Musarurwa spoke of the harmful effects of superstition particularly belief in witchcraft and magic.

He said: "There is no such thing as a witch or a wizard. The nganga knows this very well. But he cannot stop creating witches because he will kill a beautiful source of easy money from gullible people."

"It is my considered opinion that the fact that Africans hardly invented or discovered anything can be fairly and squarely laid at the door of the nganga who accused geniuses of being witches or wizards, who discouraged the use of brains and claimed that sticks called hakata could think better than their brains," he said.

He said: "Our socialist government should not brook anybody who wants to draw us back to the Stone Age."

WARNING ON ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF FIREARMS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 27 Jul 81 p 1

[Text]

PEOPLE found still illegally possessing firearms at the end of next month would be risking long prison terms, the Patriotic Front MP for Matabeleland South, Mr Stephen Nkomo, warned party supporters at the weekend.

Mr Nkomo was addressing an estimated 1500 people at Maphisa, near Antelope Mine, about 15 km south of Kesi.

Maphisa is the scene of a treble-murder early this year when Mr and Mrs Manemba Ncube and a youth were gunned down by a bandit.

The village is barely 20 km from Silawa, where Mr Tony Ntini was shot dead as he sat washing in a bath tub five weeks ago.

The killers are believed to have fled to Botswana, believed to be a haven for fugitives from Zimbabwe.

As Mr Nkomo spoke reports reached the meeting that a gunman had fired at a bus near Kafusi on the border with Botswana.

Mr Nkomo said the Government had declared an amnesty so that people could surrender firearms without being prosecuted.

With the end of the war and the attainment of independence it was no longer necessary for anyone to have arms without authority. This included people who had inherited weapons from their fathers.

"Otherwise, just surrender them to the nearest police station, or you will go to jail for 10 years or more," said Mr Nkomo.

He said members of the army and police were not allowed to carry firearms when off duty and only a commander could carry a pistol in a position where it could be seen.

Appealing for support for the nearby Tlloor irrigation estate, Mr Nkomo said the people were fortunate to have the estate on which they could now grow crops such as cotton and wheat.

Amid shouts that the estate paid low rates, Mr Nkomo said the estate needed cotton pickers.

Employees at Tlloor had a right to form a trade union or workers' committee.

While it was not for him to say how the management should run the place, Mr Nkomo said, the manager should not ride rough-shod over his employees.

Mr Nkomo said there was a need for four additional secondary schools in the area to cater for children now in the primary schools.

FINANCE MINISTER PRESENTS 'CROSS-ROADS' BUDGET

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 31 Jul 81 pp 1, 4, 12

[Text] Presenting a "cross-roads" Budget in the House of Assembly yesterday, the Minister of Finance, Senator Enos Nkala, turned Zimbabwe firmly on to the hard road with sweeping tax and revenue increases designed to raise an extra \$255 million--a 27 percent increase in a full year.

The easy road would lead to disaster, he said. "The other road is to success, which always looks more difficult at the start, and along the way."

Faced with the need to finance record expenditure of \$2 006,5 million--a 37 percent increase on last year--the minister has reduced the deficit to come from borrowings by \$100 million through spending cuts and new revenue to \$484,8 million.

Warning that reliance on borrowing to finance recurrent spending would have to end and that subsidies would have to be greatly reduced "sooner rather than later," Senator Nkala said the burden of the extra taxation was heavy.

"But I think it is suitably spread across the whole economy with emphasis on wealth and nonessential spending, but also with a more generalised impact which makes everyone aware that nothing is for free."

He forecast that inflation this year would be about 15 percent.

The new Budget has seen a new order of priority in Government spending, with education once more overtaking defence as the largest single drain on funds.

Education's share has increased by 32 percent at \$290 070 000, while defence is second in the new list of priorities at \$280 460 000, only 6,9 percent up on last year.

Senator Nkala said the last year had shown the Government's ability to "deliver the goods, both by words and actions."

Major achievements were the publication of the economic policy statement, the successful international donor conference and publication of the Riddell Commission of Inquiry's report.

"The objectives of my 1980 Budget have been fulfilled," he said.

Sectors of the economy were still under pressure, particularly those dependent on commodity prices fixed by world markets.

Private investment has yet to reach a level that will ensure continuation of growth, and there is increased strain because of marketing and transport problems.

"But against this background we have made strides in other sectors. We have public sector investment moving strongly with the help of Zimcord finance, and the outlook for foreign trade is brighter once we have seen our way through the remaining difficult period of 1981."

The resettlement programme to look after thousands of war displaced people who had to be fed, clothed, sheltered and assisted was virtually complete and the people were back in production in an agricultural environment.

The reconstruction of the devastated rural economy was well advanced and normality was returning to the country.

Minimum wages had been implemented, education and health facilities had been restored and expanded, and racial discrimination in all its forms had been "cast away forever".

The country was continuing to lose skills, but the training and advancement of Zimbabweans was being stepped up.

Reconciliation had now become a fact. "Perhaps even now there are a few who have not wholeheartedly committed themselves to this policy.

But the great majority of our people have put aside the past, have opted for unity . . . and have determined to make the future one of harmony and selflessness in the development of Zimbabwe," said Senator Nkala.

The Government's socialist policy was be-

ginning to express itself in a concrete form.

There was a clear acceptance by the Government of the concept of joint ventures and partnership between State and private enterprise in the application of socialism.

Saying there still appeared to be some uncertainty in some sections of the private sector, Senator Nkala said: "I am at a loss to know what more is required than the very explicit statements already made by the Prime Minister, all adding up to the fact that the Government acknowledges the phenomenon of private enterprise as an historical reality which cannot be avoided.

"Indeed, the actions of Government over the past year prove that far from acting negatively towards private enterprise Government has given considerable incentives to commercial agriculture, while promoting both the mining and manufacturing industries.

"It has stated that Government desires participation in the equity of firms, especially those where foreign ownership is at a high level and where the product is of strategic importance.

Negotiation

"However, it has always been emphasized that such participation must come about by way of negotiation rather than by expropriation of property."

It had also been said the flow of profits to foreign shareholders would not be interfered with "all of that is, to me, more than the assurance private investment, local or foreign, needs to get going in high gear."

He said he understood the desires of his colleagues to show progress and improve the quality of life.

"But we cannot do everything at once. We must not perpetuate wrongly-directed spending for fear that a change might be unpopular. We must not forego the cure because the medicine tastes bad.

"The leaders in the struggle never promised an instant Garden of Eden. The people do not expect it. What we promised was political freedom and social and economic progress. The freedom is here and the progress has begun." — Ziana.

\$BUDGET\$

- Petrol to cost more
- Sales tax goes up
- Holiday grant cut

THE major changes in the Budget are:

● The duty on petrol is more than doubled to increase the retail price at the pump by 17,5c a litre to 69,5c a litre.

● Sales tax on motor vehicles, furniture and certain other durables increases from 10 percent to 15 percent from Monday.

On the same day sales tax on all other taxed commodities increases from 10 percent to 12 percent.

● The holiday allowance of \$600 or \$800 a person depending on destination, is effectively cut to half by making it available every two years instead of every year.

● From August 3 a customs surtax of 5 percent will be applied to all imports except fuel, capital goods for statutory bodies, Government imports, sur-

gical and medical goods and a few items limited by international treaty.

● From August 1 a capital gains tax of a flat 30 percent will apply to profits on sales of immovable property and marketable securities.

● The national defence levy will be converted into a one-off tax so that the amount due can be offset against the levy already paid.

● Dividends paid to local shareholders will attract tax at 20 percent.

● The commissioner of taxes will pay closer attention to fringe benefits awarded to employees to ensure they are included in income on a fair, realistic and up-to-date basis.

● Business spending on entertainment may no longer be deducted from taxable income.

Ordinary Man Has No 'Cause for Concern'

THE ordinary Zimbabwean would not be greatly affected by the Budget except by the 2 percent rise in sales tax, Senator Nkala told ZBC last night.

"The ordinary man has not been affected by this Budget as much as the propertied class, so he has no cause for concern," Senator Nkala said in reply to questions as to whether the Budget would lead to demands for higher wages.

Asked about reducing inflation he said: "I think there are heavy taxes on

the business community and on the higher income group, and when you tax people and when the exchequer takes money into its coffers, money moves away from the general population to the State and that has some influence in the reduction of inflation.

"It is a method of staying off inflation.

"There may be a tendency by the business community to pass some of these tax measures on to the ordinary man but I doubt whether they will be able to do that."

Commenting on the \$20 million set aside for Government participation in private enterprise, Senator Nkala said that the State had not earmarked particular industries.

"We have been invited into some of them and we believe that the rate of invitation will increase, so therefore we have set aside an amount in anticipation of this."—Ziana.

Proposals Backed by All Sides of the House

THE Budget was last night dubbed "a people's Budget" that will gain the confidence of the people.

There were cheers from all sides of the House as Senator Nkala announced spending which is likely to concentrate on projects which will better the lot of the mass of the people.

The Budget dispelled earlier threats that it would be very tough on the consumer and taxpayer.

The secretary-general of the Patriotic Front, Senator Joseph Msika, said the measures taken by Senator Nkala were reasonably hard but not very harsh. "It is a practical Budget."

Senator Msika, Minister of Natural Resources and Water Development, said the Budget was the reality of a developing

country that had been at war for a very long time. "I think it is a Budget of reality," he said.

The leader of the Democratic Party, Mr Andre Holland, said the Budget would earn Zimbabwe international respect. "It is a tough Budget but a necessary Budget."

He said although the measures on sales tax and holiday allowances would be unpopular, it was necessary for the Minister of Finance to balance his books. "Everyone has to contribute to the new nation."

Mr Holland said if Zimbabwe was to continue to attract support from international financial institutions, it was essential that the Government should be seen to do everything within its power to balance its books.

A Republican Front spokesman, Mr Rowan

Cronje, said the Budget was tough but there was nothing the Minister of Finance could have done. "On the overall, the minister has been very honest in his measures to generate revenue."

Mr Cronje, MP for Central, warned however, that certain measures, such as the increase in the price of petrol, would inhibit economic growth. "The economy will go through a rough time because the country was already facing transport problems," he said.

He appreciated the Government's need to raise funds. The petrol price increases were the highest he had known in the world.

Twelve Million Dollars Aid for Small Farmers

MORE than \$12 million would be made available from Zimcord funds for medium and long-term loans to small farmers to buy draught oxen, implements, fencing and to install or improve water supplies, the Deputy Minister of Economic Planning and Development, Mr Moton Malianga, said in Fort Victoria yesterday.

Mr Malianga told delegates at the 42nd annual congress of the Zimbabwe National Farmers' Union that his ministry was also negotiating with the World Bank for a loan of up to \$45 million for small farmers.

"There will also be considerable funding from Zimcord to ensure the availability of fertiliser for all farmers," he said.

On pricing policy Mr Malianga said attractive producer prices alone were not sufficient to raise farming incomes. "The farmers — must also have

inputs at the lowest possible cost, as well as marketing and transport facilities.

"The present consumer subsidies benefit mainly the urban population, who are relatively better off than the rural people. The less the Government spends on consumer subsidies the more can be applied to subsidising farm inputs," he said, commenting on the Riddell Commission Report that blanket consumer subsidies should be phased out.

Mr Malianga said the Government would concentrate its resources on the small and peasant farmers and "the commercial side will have to look after itself more than in the past".

He stressed the need for a good infrastructure and said Government was investing a large part of its own resources and Zimcord funds on the construction of roads, bridges, electricity and telephones.

The Government's policy of rehabilitating the existing economic structure was directed towards decentralisation of economic activity away from established urban centres in favour of growth points in rural areas, he said.

Mr Malianga said his ministry was preparing a transitional plan over three years and during this period it was hoped to resettle a minimum of 54 000 families.

Outlining plans for improving the lot of the farmers he said agricultural services would be re-oriented, marketing boards would extend their services by establishing depots, collection points and storage facilities, extension staff would be increased and investment in irrigation schemes and forestry would be encouraged.—Ziana.

Mixed Reaction From Commerce

"PUNITIVE ... inflationary ... can be applauded ... some aspects pleasing." These are a few of the initial reactions from the business sector to the Budget.

Mr Bert Yarwood, president of the Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries, said: "We expected a shock and in certain areas we got one. However, I am pleased that the minister has not touched company tax."

He added: "I know it is an unpopular thing to say, but I think it was a good idea putting up sales tax as it spreads the load across the community, and not one particular sector."

Mr Yarwood felt the reduction in capital expenditure allowance would not encourage investment. The increase in the cost of petrol would obviously help save fuel, but it meant industrialists would face a further hike in costs.

The vice-president of the Institute of Chartered Accountants, Mr Phil Barnacle, said: "The main thrust of the minister's proposals was towards greater productivity and greater realism in our financial affairs. He stressed that he could not tolerate any further increase in the budget deficit and we applaud this."

Turning to specific items, Mr Barnacle said: "The man in the street will not be pleased with the effective halving of his holiday allowance, but the measure will benefit the local tourist industry."

He felt the decrease in capital expenditure allowance would disappoint industrialists, farmers and the mining sector. However, the retention of the full allowance for rural areas would encourage the private sector to participate in future rural development.

The other measures such as increased sales tax, a new import tax and the rise in the price of petrol would be inflationary. They would increase the upward pressure on costs and prices, which was already unacceptably high.

Mr Eddie Cross, a leading economist, said: "This is a budget to bring expenditure under control, but I feel the petrol price rise is punitive and inflationary."

"As a whole the effect on the middle income group is serious. Their living standards will drop and in particular the civil servant will suffer," he said.

"The other major element is that foreign investment will be seriously

retarded and this is a shift from the position the minister held in 1980," Mr Cross added.

Mr Cross was disappointed that there was no action on subsidies. There was a danger of an imbalance in the finances in favour of the consumer as against the investor and producer. The balance would have to be redressed for an increase in production.

The president of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Zimbabwe, Mr Abner Botsh said: "In certain areas the Budget is somewhat tougher than we expected and the increase in the price of petrol will have a particular impact on the commercial sector and the private motorist. The increase in the rate of sales tax will affect individuals of all income groups and is in line with the minister's earlier statements that his Budget would apply to all."

Mr Botsh was delighted with the incentives for rural industry as these measures would give a much needed boost to these previously neglected areas.

Economy 'Will Grow by 5 to 6 Percent'

ZIMBABWE'S economy would grow by 5 to 6 percent for the rest of the year, and would probably reach the same level of growth in 1982, although the picture for that year was "less clear" and would feature "ups and downs", Senator Nkala said.

Agriculture was "back on a growth path," construction was booming, distributive services were enjoying good business, services were expanding and the public sector was taking a "firmer role" in expansion.

On the other hand, the mining and manufacturing sectors were facing difficulties due to manpower shortages, tighter foreign exchange, slack prices and transport constraints.

For 1982, it was "doubtful" whether agriculture would maintain the growth rate achieved this year, although some sub-sectors would improve.

Mining could also recover in that year — depending on world prices

and he expected public sector development to be moving "more strongly".

"All in all, I expect that the 1982 growth will be at least as good as in the current year," he said.

Senator Nkala said the country's balance of payments continued to be under strain.

The Government had had to accept "new out-flow commitments" in line with its policy to liberalise its very severe exchange control regulations and the transfer restrictions imposed by previous governments.

Commodity prices, especially in mining, had weakened, external transport costs had risen and the demand for imports had increased dramatically.

The country's transport system had not been able to cope with demand.

But the rehabilitation and re-equipping of the transport system will have

been carried out within the next few months, and the transport system's ability to meet demand — especially for the carriage of exports — "will have been secured".

He also said that the actions by "our comrades in Mozambique" to improve their cargo handling capacity were "encouraging", and it was up to importers and exporters to react positively to the new facilities.

But, he warned, "there has to be an acceptance of the need for economy in foreign exchange expenditures".

For other improvements in the balance of payments, the economy would have to wait for a recovery in world economic conditions, for which there was reason for "some optimism" in 1982.

Domestic resources should be directed to production for export and import substitution.

Public Investment Is Nearly Doubled

PUBLIC sector investment, at \$635 million, is almost double that spent in the financial year which ended on June 30, said Senator Nkala.

"Of this amount \$300 million will be financed from our own resources and direct borrowing of the statutory bodies and local authorities. The balance of \$335 million will be financed by budget funds and donor assistance."

The programmes funded by the Government, local authorities and donors involved \$338 million and would be largely people orientated. A quarter, \$97 million, would go to agriculture and rural development and \$163 million would be spent on social services.

The balance would be

made up of \$12 million for water development, \$40 million for railways, \$22 million for roads and \$25 million for the Central Mechanical Equipment Department.

Statutory bodies, such as the Electricity Supply Commission, would spend \$247 million on the national infrastructure and modern sector development. About 62 percent would go on power, 32 percent in transport and communications and 6 percent on agriculture.

The total capital investment by the Government amounted to \$379 million and included the regular public sector investment programme, defence building and re-equipment programmes and the building of low cost homes which used to be financed outside the budget.

"Thus the total investment spending is 19 percent of the gross public sector expenditure, debt service is 15 percent . . .

and recurrent spending accounts for the remaining 66 percent.

"Although I hope in future to improve these percentages in favour of investment, the programme does represent what can only be termed a massive capital effort by comparison with past years and should contribute greatly to filling the needs of the economy and the people in a most practical manner."

Senator Nkala thanked the donors who came to Zimbabwe's aid after the liberation war, saying the aid would be used sensibly. Already a National Development Fund had been set up to channel the money and ensure it was used only for the purpose given.

He also appealed to donors not to tie their aid to ensure the Government bought supplies and services from the donor country. At least a portion should be untied to allow for flexibility.

Public Spending Up, but 'Will Be Curbed Soon'

PUBLIC spending for 1981/1982 had shown a steep rise — for very good reasons — but would have to be slowed down after this year, Senator Nkala, said.

Senator Nkala said various steps to limit the growth in the money supply would have only a limited effect if no action was taken to restrain the rise in budget deficits.

Foreign reserves were uncomfortably low and any greater restrictions on credit to the private sector was likely to stifle domestic investment and curtail economic growth.

The steps taken to curb growth in money supply were to let foreign reserves gradually decline, allow a rise in the bank rate from 7.5 to 9 percent and an increase in the statutory reserve balances and liquidity ratios of banks and other financial institutions.

The measures were reinforced by increased finance charges for hire purchase transactions plus higher minimum deposits and shorter repayment periods on goods for private consumption.

"The thrust of these monetary measures has of course been to discourage unnecessary and postponable expenditure and to ensure that finance is available for more productive purposes."

Building societies were having problems, said Senator Nkala. The only chance of early relief for those wanting mortgages lay in more modest prices for existing properties and more savings, which in turn might find its way into the societies.

Despite higher interest rates investors were still reluctant to buy long-term stocks. "It seems the market's attitude stems from the belief that there must be a further increase in interest rates.

"I want to make it quite clear," said the minister, "that this attitude is unsound, even harmful."

The rates had been set with the 1981-82 financial year in mind. "I can say quite definitely that further increases in 1981-82 cannot be contemplated and would in fact be counter-productive."

Had he not taken the

measures he had in creating the budget — which included expenditure cuts and revenue measures which together reduced the deficit by \$100 million, the 1981/82 deficit in IMF terms would have risen to 14.5 percent of the GNP.

He said such a deficit was "absolutely impossible to contemplate".

The progress in reducing the deficit was reassuring, but it would have to be continued so that, within a short period, the Government would be able to say that borrowing was not to finance consumption, but for capital projects and for improving the country's productive base.

He could not have accepted the rate of growth in public spending for this year, unless he had been convinced it was "of an unusual character".

It would have to slow down "very significantly, if the Government was to match it with feasible borrowing and a tax regime that is not penal and destructive in relation to economic growth". — Ziana.

Shock Move on Holiday Allowances

HOLIDAYMAKERS will now get a foreign currency allowance of \$600 or \$800 every two years instead of every year, saving the country \$30 million a year, the Minister of Finance, Senator Enos Nkala, announced yesterday.

"I have become disturbed at the rate of growth in foreign travel expenditure, especially for holiday purposes, but also in relation to business activity," he said in his Budget speech.

"I have decided therefore that some saving is indicated in this area. The system of holiday allowances has accordingly been changed from an annual basis to a two-year cycle.

"This means that the present allowance of \$600 or \$800 per person, de-

pending on destination, may be taken in aggregate over a period of two years rather than each year."

The new system would start immediately and would relate to this year and next year, but would not interfere with any holidays booked for the August-September season, he said.

The cut would save about \$30 million in foreign exchange in a full year, a "significant amount in relation to

other pressing needs for foreign exchange expenditure".

Business allowances would not be cut, but far closer attention had to be paid to the costs and benefits of foreign travel. "Some stiffer control is therefore necessary," said the minister, "and the exchange control will scrutinise applications much more closely and will be sparing in respect of the amounts authorised."

"A stricter regime will similarly be applied to

payments for technical services and commissions."

Senator Nkala said business travel was necessary, in both the private and public sectors, for trade and to establish and maintain economic and political relations following the establishment of a legal Government in Zimbabwe.

Holiday Money Cut 'A Disaster' Says Trade

THE cut in holiday allowance was described as "disastrous" and "terrible" by city travel agents.

The assistant manager of Halmac, Mrs. Fluffie Belger, said the cut would drive more whites out of the country.

Asked how she thought it would affect the travel business she replied: "We will be selling a lot of one-day tickets in the next six months."

"Nobody is going to put up with this. We have been living for years with abnormal holiday allowances because of sanctions and now it is getting worse," she said.

Mrs Sue Taylor, manager of Musgrove and Watson, said the holiday allowance cut was "just terrible".

"Obviously people will be travelling far less and that is bound to affect the travel business."

Big Crackdown on Currency Crimes

INVESTIGATION and prosecution of exchange control offences will be stepped up and the courts are expected to impose severe penalties, the Minister of Finance, Senator Enos Nkala, warned yesterday.

"I must stress the need for stricter morality and observance in relation to our exchange control law," he said.

"Too many people seem set on evasion and I must warn now very, very plainly that this cannot be tolerated."

"Measures are being taken to step up investigation and prosecution of exchange control offences. I also expect the courts to impose more severe penalties for contraventions and offenders must not complain about the punishment when they embark upon schemes of evasion for personal enrichment at the expense of the Zimbabwean economy."

Improvements in the balance of payments had to come through a world economic recovery but it was important the coun-

try's resources were directed as much as possible to production for export and for import substitution.

The net outflow on the invisibles account, which includes foreign travel and loan servicing, was a matter for concern. The Government's policy was to meet all external commitments, including those of past years, but there had to be greater economy in spending foreign exchange.

Besides cutting holiday allowances he also cut remittances of income to former residents of Zimbabwe from \$25 000 a year to \$15 000 a year for all residents. The special extra allowance of \$25 000 a year for those over 60 would be abolished.

Pensions would have to be counted as part of this allowance and if a person's pension was more than \$15 000 a year he or she would still be able to have the whole sum remitted.

Inheritances would in future be treated as capital transfers rather than as income as they were at present.

Inflation Soars to 'Unwelcome' 15 Percent

INFLATION for the whole of this year would be at the "unwelcome" level of about 15 percent, Senator Nkala said.

For higher income families the consumer price increase in the first five months of this year stood at 9.1 percent more than for 1980, while for lower income families in the first quarter of this year it ran at 8.4 percent more than last year.

Reasons for it, he said, were that some businesses "refuse to accept that they have a part to play in controlling inflation by moderating their demands for price increases that are designed to maintain profit levels at all times despite the national interest".

The escalation of prices was becoming "exploitative" and the business sector would have to accept that the burden of price restraint could not be carried solely by Government.

"We are passing through a period when the market should not insist on exacting every last cent legalised by the general rules of price control," he said.

Another reason for the rate of inflation was the increasing by the Government of wages, "to redress the inadequate return to labour in the past".

Inflation abroad was also having an impact on the country's price structure, where there was much dependence on imported content for local manufactures.—
Ziana.

Subsidies Bill Hits \$161m

THE Government has agreed in principle to substantial progressive reduction of subsidies. But because of necessary delays they will continue and \$161 million has been set aside in the estimates.

Subsidies were greater than the amounts spent on health or on lands and rural development.

"How much more productive that \$161 million would be if it were spent on development programmes," he added. The amount spent on subsidies, including the railway deficit, had been \$83.6 million in 1978-79, \$58.6 million in 1979-80 and \$95 million in the last financial year.

But there were other arguments besides the severe budgetary implications for reducing subsidies.

"Unless foods are economically priced the pattern of supply and demand can become seriously distorted, with shortages as the most likely outcome.

"Unless the proper proportion of consumption expenditure is devoted to food the demand for items becomes enlarged with unfortunate consequences for inflation and the external balance.

"Wages cannot be assessed with any confidence or validity if a major part of the consumption needs of the worker is funded by the exchequer through subsidy payments.

"Subsidy arrangements generally do not benefit in any real measure the very poor who need assistance most and who are mainly in subsistence agriculture.

Prices could not be held constant indefinitely and instead should be cut and the money spent on social welfare for the very poor and an improved rural infrastructure.

"Accordingly the Government has agreed in principle to a substantial progressive reduction, if not the elimination, in subsidies over a reasonable period of time.

"The commencement of this important fiscal reform has been delayed because it is necessary to consider (it) . . . in conjunction with the other policy changes that will flow from Government's study and implementation of the report of the Riddell Commission.

"In the meantime, since I cannot allow the budget deficit to rise too high on account of subsidies there is no alternative but to accept further taxation."

Nkala Outlines Aims of His Monetary Policy

SENATOR NKALA yesterday spelt out the broad aims of his monetary policy.

He said all the measures in the Budget were designed to bring the State finances on to a sound basis to give the country pride in its self-sufficiency and to give confidence to domestic and foreign investors, including aid donors, in the country's ability to manage its finances.

His methods of attempting to prohibit any further increases in the budget deficit which caused spending to be financed by borrowing, were also designed to reduce the deficit "so as to achieve a better balance within a relatively short period and thus avoid building up a massive debt burden for future years".

He was trying to reach the situation where expenditure could be financed by revenue, and where the Government could devote more resources and borrowing capacity to spending on development, rather than on current consumption.

"It is a sad fact that too much of this year's financing is pre-empted for meeting the deficit on the recurrent account and consequently too little is available for promoting growth."

At the same time, however, he had made provision to meet the Government's obligations on the expansion of social services, rural development, training and general infrastructural improvement.

He said fiscal action could help in restraining the rate of consumption

and its rapid diversification — a matter that gave him concern.

He had tried to finance the budget "in the least inflationary manner possible", but added: "Here I must stress that I do not consider taxation as a component of inflation whatever it may do to the general or specific price levels."

Also, he had tried to make it known that all state expenditures would eventually have to be paid for by "the broader body of the population", and that there was no escape from this by hiding behind borrowing as a means of finance.—Zlana.

Sales Tax Up, Petrol Up, Income Tax Steady

HIGHER sales tax and petrol prices were announced by Senator Nkala, together with taxes on capital gains, dividends from shares and cuts in certain investment allowances.

Income tax for both individuals and companies remains the same with the surcharge unchanged at 15 percent. Foreign dividends, which used to be taxed at a flat rate of 20 percent, have to be included in ordinary income from April 1.

The defence levy has been turned into tax. As from April this year, the 100 percent special initial allowance of capital expenditure on farm improvements, industrial buildings, railway lines and articles, machinery and utensils has been cut to 30 percent. Staff housing and tobacco barns are included in the same category.

The depletion allowance for the mining industry has been abolished as has the capital redemption allowance but an allowance will be provided on a life-of-mine basis only.

Tax incentives will be introduced for industrial and commercial development in specified rural

growth points. These incentives consist of a 100 percent special initial allowance and a 15 percent investment allowance on capital expenditures.

From October 1, interest paid to non-residents will be taxed at 10 percent and from July 30, dividends received by local shareholders, except companies, will be taxed at 20 percent.

Sales tax on certain durable goods goes up to 15 percent on Monday and on all other taxed items to 12 percent, bringing in an extra \$58 million in a full year. Petrol rose in price by 17.5 cents a litre yesterday, which will net the Government \$40 million

in extra revenue. A 5 percent surtax will be imposed on all customs duties on Monday. Parastatals and certain goods will be exempt.

Death duties rise tomorrow and from tomorrow there will be a capital gains tax on the surplus made on the disposal of marketable securities and fixed properties (houses and land).

The rate of the tax will be a flat 30 percent but there will be a threshold of \$1000 and 5 percent of the cost will be deducted for every year the taxed asset is held. This means that if a person keeps his share, or his house for six years before selling no tax need be paid.

Local authorities, parastatals, welfare organisations, pension funds and certain other agencies will be exempted from the tax.

Depreciation allowances would be cut back from 100 percent to 30 percent on initial investment, the same as it had been before 1975 when investment had been higher than it was later. The wear and tear allowances would be kept at present levels.

Senator Nkala also abolished deductions for business entertainment.

"All citizens have a responsibility to make certain sacrifices and contributions in keeping with their resources. The greater burden of taxation will inevitably fall on those whose resources are greater, without in any way making the tax system punitive or reducing all standards of living to a low level.

"The measures that I propose to take in my Budget have been so prepared that their impact will be shared by all sections of the community. This is what I call equity in the tax system."

He warned that capital gains tax may be extended to other items besides immovable property and shares as the Government gained more experience in operating such a system.

The reason companies would not have to pay the 20 percent dividends tax was because dividends often passed through a number of holding companies and if they were taxed at each level very little would be left for the final shareholder.

The commissioner of taxes would pay closer attention to benefits received by individuals, ensuring their inclusion in income on a fair, realistic and up-to-date basis.

Before announcing higher sales taxes, petrol prices and customs dues Senator Nkala warned: "I should make clear my view that increases in taxation cannot be the occasion for wage adjustment.

DEFEAT

"It would defeat the purpose and effect of a tax if the impact were to be passed back through

higher wages to the employer and then into higher prices."

Sales tax would go up on Monday to 12 percent on all commodities except motor vehicles, furniture and certain other durables. These would be taxed at 15 percent. The increase would bring in about \$58 million in a full year.

The 5 percent surtax on customs dues, starting on Monday, would not apply to imports by the Government, capital goods by statutory bodies, fuel or medical and certain other goods limited by international treaty. The measure, which would raise \$25 million in the 1981-82 financial year, would result in a small increase in prices, he said.

Fuel costs had not reduced, despite the country's return to normal trade patterns and so the duty on motor fuels was to be pushed up by 20.4c. Because 15 percent of the fuel bought from pumps was ethanol the public price would rise by 17.5c a litre.

The Government was preparing a tax on under-used land and this would be brought before Parliament later, the minister said.

Education Gets Top Spending Priority

TOTAL estimated Government expenditure for 1981/82 is to increase by over 37 percent to \$2 006 484 000 compared with \$1 461 705 060 for the last fiscal year.

In keeping with declared policy the primary thrust of expenditure is towards education, health, social services and local government and housing.

Education with an appropriation of \$290 070 000 now accounts for the largest single area of spending, having overtaken defence which has been increased by 7 percent to just over \$280 million.

The Ministry of Transport's vote has risen by 55.5 percent to \$121.7 million to cover the costs of improving rural transport and the railways.

Health is up from \$83 million to \$109 million.

Significantly more money has been given to the Ministry of Finance, up 60 percent to \$103 million, the lion's share of which is in an Unallocated Reserve. No details were released. A further \$1.6 million is to be spent on new computer equipment.

Large increases are also recorded for youth, sport and recreation, and the fledgling Ministry of Community Development and Women's Affairs.

Only two ministries have had their votes cut — Home Affairs by 0.5 percent and Public Service by 4.4 percent.

The only other area of reduced spending is in constitutional and statutory appropriations, down

from \$416.7 million last year to \$385 million in 1981/82.

The 1981 financial statements presented to the House of Assembly show that total public debt has risen from \$1 666.6 million to \$1 949 million, a jump of 17 percent for the year ended June 30, 1981.

This is partly offset by the Government's assets of \$575.1 million, leaving a deficit of \$1.37 billion — up 22.6 percent on the last financial year.

A breakdown of overall expenditure shows that transfer payments together with goods and services account for \$1.5 billion. Capital spending is up from \$65 million to \$141.7 million.

Parastatal and local government expenditure rises from about \$50 million to over \$160 million,

but this is to be financed by borrowing.

The Government will continue to rely heavily on taxes which it calculates will contribute \$1 347 million, the bulk coming from personal and income tax along with sales tax.

International aid should account for about \$123,6

million while borrowings will provide \$524 million, \$89 million of which has already been arranged. Of the remainder, \$435 million will be raised through stock and bond issues, to finance \$122,6 million of debt repayments and additional requirements of \$312,6 million.

Figures At a Glance

VOTE	ESTIMATES			
	Amount \$ 000's	%	1980/81	%
President	455	0,08	374	0,05
Parliament	2 117	0,13	2 097	0,17
Cabinet Office	11 175	0,68	8 301	0,69
Defence	280 461	17,22	262 156	21,85
Foreign Affairs	13 732	0,84	9 200	0,76
Treasury	105 055	6,33	64 012	5,29
Audit	1 008	0,06	977	0,08
Economic Planning and Development	1 858	0,11	1 772	0,15
Trade and Commerce	86 022	5,28	41 195	34,02
Industry and Energy	1 558	0,09	294	0,02
Mines	4 072	0,25	3 897	0,32
Transport	121 692	7,47	78 263	6,46
Manpower Planning and Development	10 031	0,62	8 071	0,66
Local Government and Housing	91 012	5,59	63 930	5,27
Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development	53 429	3,28	34 798	2,87
Labour and Social Services	52 804	3,24	22 110	1,82
Health	108 836	6,69	83 729	6,91
Education and Culture	290 070	17,80	218 689	18,06
Agriculture	87 234	5,35	66 939	5,52
Youth, Sport and Recreation	10 000	0,06	2 287	0,18
Home Affairs	87 466	5,37	87 896	7,26
Justice and Constitutional Affairs	22 421	1,37	18 544	1,53
Public Service	6 953	0,43	7 275	0,60
Information and Tourism	11 072	0,67	6 291	0,52
Natural Resources and Water Development	32 726	2,01	36 590	3,19
Roads, Road Traffic, Posts and Telecommunications	56 029	3,44	42 381	3,50
Works	78 950	4,84	48 648	4,01
Community Development and Women's Affairs	2 133	0,13	111	0,01
TOTAL	1 628 526		1 219 827	

How Money Will Be Spent

HIGHLIGHTS from the Estimates of Expenditure outlined by Senator Nkala yesterday.

● The cost of debt servicing has risen from \$121 133 000 to \$152 838 600.

● Commuted pensions are expected to cost \$25 million during 1981/82.

● War victims' compensation payments are to be increased to a total of \$13 million compared to \$7,75 million last year.

● The cost of travel by the President during 1981/82 will be around \$45 800, including staff.

● The salaries of the Deputy Prime Minister and the Minister without Portfolio have been increased from \$11 086 a year to \$25 300.

● Expenditure on independence celebrations has been cut from \$572 000 to \$500 000.

● The cost of state security has jumped 48 percent to \$8,36 million.

● Over \$42 million has been earmarked to re-equip the Air Force of Zimbabwe.

● The cost of army rations has been pruned

back to \$24,9 million from \$33,95 million.

● Of the national Budget \$43 million has been set aside for the demobilisation scheme.

● The Government has allocated \$20 million for investment in private enterprise.

● The Ministry of Finance has \$55,6 million in an unallocated reserve for transfer to appropriate votes when relevant aid agreements are concluded.

● The Ministry of Economic Planning and Development has only been

allocated \$20 000 this year for research and surveys, a drop of \$200 000.

● The cost of planning next year's population census is an estimated \$86 000.

● The Ministry of Agriculture is to spend an extra \$5,6 million on the suppression of animal diseases.

● Subsidies in respect of beef have risen to \$25,7 million and dairy \$10,35 million.

● National Railways of Zimbabwe is to be lent \$40 million this year by the Ministry of Transport.

● Grants by the Ministry of Local Government and Housing to councils have been almost tripled. \$5,9 million has also been set aside for development of communal lands. \$30 million has been earmarked for loans to local authorities for high density housing.

● The Agricultural and Rural Development Authority is to spend \$18,87 million on settlement and agricultural schemes.

● Just under \$14 million will be spent on acquisition of rural lands, of which \$6,2 million will be funded by aid moneys.

● \$4,9 million is to be spent by the Ministry of Youth, Sport and Recreation on training centres, of which \$3 million will go on provisions.

● Of the \$2 158 000 allocated to Community Development and Women's Affairs over \$1,6 million has been earmarked for salaries, wages and allowances. Of the remainder \$274 000 is to provide training at community education centres and \$50 000 as grants for women's organisations.

● The Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation is spending \$4,9 million on a new studio and equipment, but \$4,4 million will be funded by aid moneys.

● The Ministry of Roads and Road Traffic has earmarked \$22 million for road and bridge construction and \$19 million for their maintenance.

[Editorial: "Majority Spared"]

[Page 12]

It turns out that the pre-Budget jitters which afflicted many Zimbabweans before yesterday were not entirely justified. Senator Nkala's Budget proposals, while they could hardly be hailed as "liberal," are nonetheless not as punishing on the majority of the population as we had been led to believe.

Sales tax is going up, so is the price of petrol. Ordinary Zimbabweans are bound to be affected by these hikes, but the effect will not be disastrous on their pockets. All it means is that the ordinary wage-earner will have to be more circumspect in his expenditure.

The 15 percent inflation rate, described as "unwelcome" by Senator Nkala, will continue to hit the ordinary person. Significantly, the minister blamed some businessmen for fuelling the flames of inflation.

His criticism is well founded. Since independence a new breed of exploiter has reared his ugly head on the horizon of the country's economy.

Intent on making a "fast buck" in these post-independence days, this businessman has rapaciously hiked his prices. His plan is probably to make a "quick killing" and then hightail it to South Africa.

The Government may be forced to take sterner measures against such miscreants before they bleed the country dry.

The holiday allowance, which remains the same but is now to be given every two years rather than every year as in the past, will not hit the ordinary person.

Travel agents, inevitably, are howling about a "disaster". A miniscule number of Zimbabweans can afford holidays abroad, and the \$30 million to be saved is worth the brickbats from the travel agents.

Moreover, the measure should encourage those "monied" globetrotters to spend their holidays at home, rather than in South Africa.

All in all, the picture of the economy painted by the minister is not an edifying one. Things are tough and they are likely to get tougher.

It would appear that a lot of belt-tightening is in the offing.

CSO: 4700/301

CHIDZERO STRESSES SADCC UNITY

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 30 Jul 81 p 11

[Text]

ALL development efforts by an individual member country of the SADCC should be fully backed by its partners in the organisation, the Minister of Economic Planning and Development, Dr Bernard Chidzero said yesterday.

No country was more important than another in the organisation's common effort to improve the lot of its peoples, he said in an interview.

"It is a community of interests representing about 60 million people inhabiting more than five million km² and with a combined gross domestic product of about \$20 billion.

"It has an area which abounds in natural resources. It has iron, copper, zinc, gold, diamonds and emeralds, huge hydro-electric power potential, solar energy and rich agricultural production and potential.

"Out in these countries' rural areas you have the rare products, such as uranium, cobalt and oil, and the mundane products, such as coal, chrome and so on.

"The intention is to exploit and harness all these requirements as much as possible for the benefit of the local masses as well as humanity as a whole.

"What we intend to do is to relate the use of resources to the needs of the ordinary men and women."

"No one country in the group is more important than another though we may contribute in varying measures according to our means and stage of development.

"For Zimbabwe, the most recently independent member of the group, we have a lot to learn from the experiences of those who have been independent before us and also to make our own contribution to the benefit of the group."

Asked to comment on Zimbabwe's own contribution, the minister said:

"Our first task is to support the objectives of SADCC as enunciated in the Lusaka Declaration, which are to reduce our high degree of external dependence, enhance and strengthen our economies, co-ordinate our efforts in the utilisation of resources and strengthen our region as well as mobilise jointly international support."

Secondly, he said, Zimbabwe would strive to make a direct contribution in the areas for which it has been given responsibility, devising a food

security plan for the area and promoting soil conservation and land utilisation.

Zimbabwe had already identified some seven projects on food security, such as early warning systems on crop results or shortages, a food data bank system, storage, processing and exchange of technical information.

"We are setting up a technical unit in the Ministry of Agriculture to be responsible for this," he said.

The breakdown of responsibilities for each country is: Mozambique, transport and communications; Zimbabwe, food security, soil conservation and utilisation; Lesotho, soil conservation and utilisation in association with Zimbabwe; Tanzania, industrial development co-ordination; Botswana, crop research and animal diseases; Angola, energy development and conservation co-ordination; Malawi, fisheries and wildlife; Swaziland, manpower development.

"The record to date shows that significant activity has begun in almost all sectors. A solid base has been created for continued international co-operation so that concrete programmes will be under implementation and operation by the time of the 1982 summit," Dr Chidzero said.

CSO: 4700/301

USHEWOKUNZE OUTLINES ROLE OF RURAL MEDICS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 27 Jul 81 p 1

[Text]

THE primary aim of Zimbabwe's medical schools should be to turn out practically experienced graduates ready to occupy key posts as district medical officers, the Minister of Health, Dr Herbert Ushewokunze, said in Salisbury last night.

They should be capable of supervising large numbers of people in the rural areas and of carrying out good clinical work in district hospitals, he said.

Dr Ushewokunze told the first formal meeting of the Africa region of the International Federation of Medical Students Associations that this policy would have "major implications" for the medical school curricula.

Students would need considerable experience in the rural areas during their training, starting "within a few months of entering the school".

He suggested students should be sent to the rural areas to "learn practically about the main health problems of the country".

"A month each year in the earlier stages of the course, and rather longer in the later years, would seem to be the minimum necessary," he said.

Students would at first undertake "unskilled tasks — for example, to improve environmental sanitation" and practical survey work.

The students would be accompanied by teachers in the rural areas as well as experienced medical officers who did not necessarily belong to a school of medicine.

Medical students, he said, should be bound to Government service after graduation.

The debt of the peasants' sweat had to be repaid by graduating doctors in terms of service, he stressed.

It was the Government's responsibility to ensure that rural health workers had decent working and living conditions and constant contact with medi-

cal centres, the minister said.

"Continuing education and upgrading must be part and parcel of the structure of Government service."

Dr Ushewokunze attacked what he called the "doctor-entrepreneur" and the bias towards "high technology curative medicine" which negatively affected medical education.

The existence of private medicine, he said, conditioned students towards "fame and gain" rather than towards service to the masses. And it absorbed scarce health personnel "trained at the people's expense".

"It acts like a leech draining the life blood of the people's health service," he added.

NKOMO URGES PEOPLE TO SUPPORT CO-OP MARKET

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 28 Jul 81 p 3

[Text]

WORKERS were yesterday urged to support the people's market co-op by buying shares.

The appeal came from the Minister without Portfolio, Mr Joshua Nkomo, when he toured Lennard Clothing Manufacturing Co. here.

Mr Nkomo, who was accompanied by his two daughters and son, said the idea of a people's market was to help street vendors find a viable market place of their own.

"We have started a market place that will keep people selling their wares off the streets, where they are constantly exposed to rain, dust and wind," he said.

"We are free and independent. We must learn to do things for ourselves. I urge you all to give greater support to the development of the people's market."

There would be an appeal for people to buy shares in the co-operative between August 1 and 2. "I want you all to buy shares and help those who cannot help themselves.

The minister appealed for greater productivity and co-operation between workers and management.

"Without you, there is no factory. Without the factory there is no work and therefore no wages."

He said it was also a matter of great pride for Zimbabwe to have her products marketed in other countries and commended about 10 people who were due to receive watches in recognition of their long service.

During his tour Mr Nkomo was shown a computer complex which arrived from Britain four weeks ago. He played a game of chess on one of the video display terminals.

The managing director of Lennards, Mr Richard Rothbart, said the \$68 000-computer would do the stock checking, invoice-making, orders, wages analysis and "all sorts of things".

He denied the computer would take away jobs from people and said: "It will create more work."

Mr Rothbart said Lennards would export about 20 000 pairs of jeans a month to England by October.

The company, which uses about 12 000 m of cloth a day, was making 8 000 shirts a day. But even this was not enough to meet the demand.

NO MERGER OF COUNCILS YET, SAYS ZVOBGO

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 28 Jul 81 p 1

[Text]

THE merging of rural and district councils, as presently constituted, is not likely to take place in the foreseeable future, the Minister of Local Government and Housing, Dr Eddison Zvobgo, said in Bulawayo yesterday.

Answering questions after addressing officials of the ministry and council chairmen from Midlands and Matabeleland North and South, Dr Zvobgo said, apart from being impossible under the present Constitution, such a merger would also be a "political hot potato".

"Under the present issue of land tenure I do not see how we can merge the two. I do not think anyone owning land in the rural council area would like to share land and grazing with cattle from the district as would be the consequence of merging the two," he said.

He said those councils which overlapped each other, as in the case of Gwanda Rural and Gwanda District Councils, should endeavour to work with each other in close co-operation.

"Chairmen of such councils should really be on first-name terms and help each other solve problems. Any problems that exist in the district council area will obviously overflow into the rural council area and vice versa," he said.

It was also disclosed, during question time, that district councils will not receive royalties into their accounts until an amendment to the African Development Fund is passed through Parliament.

Though the district councils had been instructed to start collecting royalties from the start of this month, the minister explained that some of the royalties had been paid into the ADF.

AMENDMENT

An Amendment Bill was before Parliament, but all such royalties will continue to accrue to the ADF.

"However, there is no reason to panic, as all the money now being deposited into the ADF will be appropriated to district councils. Councillors can regard this money as belonging to their council."

When one of the district council chairmen suggested that all district council chairmen be given permanent employment in the ministry at a salary

of more than the present allowance of \$150 per month, Dr Zvobgo suggested the councillors refer to the people who elected them.

"That would mean you would have to raise taxation in your areas as there is just no money in my ministry to foot such a bill. I warn you the people would probably refuse such a move."

Earlier, when opening the meeting, the minister called for harmony and co-operation between district councils, provincial councils, provincial authorities and all ministry staff.

With it, success would be achieved and a smooth working relationship with higher government authorities reached.

COMMANDO BATTALION MANEUVERS 'SUCCESSFUL'

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 28 Jul 81 p 9

[Text]

THE men of 1 (Zimbabwe) Commando Battalion have returned from their highly successful tactical manoeuvres, the first by any national army unit, in high spirits and ready for the next session of intensive training.

"There is still room for improvement, there always is," said the commanding officer, Lieut.-Colonel Buttenshaw, last week. "But the exercise was a success and shows the battalion is an effective fighting unit, capable of carrying out its task."

All the commandos who took part in the exercise would get the special dagger insignia as soon as a presentation parade could be organised, he said.

The second phase of the exercise went far more smoothly than the first, with the troops and their commanders applying the hard-learned lessons of the initial phase. More umpiring officers were assigned to ensure correct skirmishing took place and to stop head-on "banzai" charges into simulated mortar and machinegun fire.

For the second phase, A, B and C companies took the role of the Zimbabwe defenders while support company and the support group of the Zimbabwe corps of engineers played the part of the "Albisian" defenders.

In the first phase the "Albisiens" had landed from Lake Kariba and in a 21-day battle pushed the defenders to the Kanyati bridge more than 30 km from the beach-head. At that time the "Albisiens" included A company, who had special training in helicopter assaults.

The second phase started with an "Albisian" success. On the first day, the reconnaissance troop of support landed near the

Sanyati gorge and at last light abseiled down a high cliff, waded through the river, and climbed the cliff on the other side.

At first light on the second day they assaulted the fake radar station manned by the defenders and took it quickly and easily. On that afternoon, A company assaulted the Kanyati bridge and pushed support north, allowing B company, riding column vehicles, to pass over with an artillery battery in support.

The next morning, the third day, A company were dropped near the Sanyati by helicopter and walked 10 km over some of the worst country in Zimbabwe, through gorges and over steep ridges, "cursing all the way", said Colonel Buttenshaw.

The company took up a position on the main road to the beach that support would have to fall back along.

Meanwhile, the beach-head was assaulted by Major Nicholas Dube's C company in a well-planned and executed operation. Commandos sneaked in at first light, silently boarded the landing craft and told the astonished beach-head commander, who was in his cabin, that he was under arrest.

Meanwhile, support company, commanded by Captain Rod Ellison, was fighting a vigorous covering battle as they slowly retreated before Major Augustine Charamba's B company. Support mounted their mortars on trucks to deal with the heavy machine-guns of the column vehicles.

That night the "Albisian" forces halted about 12 km from the beach and the next day continued their retreat but were soon ambushed by Major Misheck Tanyanyiwa's A company with B joining the battle. The enemy was annihilated.

CSO: 4700/309

INYAMSIZI PROJECT GIVES IMPETUS TO RESETTLEMENT PLAN

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 28 Jul 81 p 9

[Article by Felicity Wood]

[Text]

THE Government's first three-year resettlement plan took another leap forward recently when 450 peasants and their families moved to 20 village sites at the Inyamsizi resettlement area in the Mtoko intensive conservation area.

Each has been given a 2 000 m² home site, a 5 ha plot and communal grazing for eight livestock.

The programme, which envisages buying 1.1 million ha — on a willing buyer, willing seller basis — and the resettlement of 18 200 families at an estimated cost of \$60 million (\$30 million being funded by the British Government, which is also monitoring the development) has so far resettled 1 114 people in seven areas. Felicity Wood takes a look at the human side behind the dry statistics of a resettlement plan.

"YOU can guarantee, when you think everything is ticking over nicely, something horrible will happen!" says Mr Chris Sharman, who heads the Mashonaland South Provincial Conservation and Extension (Conex) team.

Mr Sharman, responsible for first-stage implementation in the Wedza and Inyamsizi resettlement areas adds:

"We are learning as we go along — resettlement is being done slightly differently in each province. We have learned that on the ground, in the bush, the key word is flexibility."

To date, according to various on-the-spot Conex officials, "horrible" happenings at Inyamsizi include: a shortage of appropriate transport ("we need Land-Rovers here — not . . . pick-ups"); long grass ("we can't burn because that would hassle the squatter chaps");

trees ("in July the bush is too dry to use bulldozers — the trees just snap"); in the hilly areas, demarcation is difficult ("we just press on").

The casual labour, hired to stump, doesn't want to work on Saturdays and, eternally as with all governments everywhere, the perpetual complaint from the men who have to effect work as against plan is: "You just can't get the . . . to make a decision."

In fact, Inyamsizi is "moving along quite nicely" (a typical Conex phrase). Back at their drawing boards, the rural planning boffins have visualised and costed the

resettlement literally
down to the last ox

FORECAST

For instance, in addition to the infrastructure they have given an impressively detailed economic forecast in the project report and foresee "a livestock death rate of between 4 and 6 percent" — which means the loss of one animal per owner every three years.

The Conex team of 14 moved into the area (formerly State land and 21 privately-owned tobacco farms) on May 3 to demarcate arable lands, roads and waterways, villages and residential sites, communal grazing — and to put in the contour ridges. In less than three months the team completed their battle with the raw bush and then left for the next scheme in Mayo.

Two extension assistants remain to help and advise the new peasant farmers. "These two people will play a very vital role," says Mr Paul Kennan, Chief Training Officer for Conex. "Extension is the key to the whole success of these resettlement schemes. Without this they will certainly fail. Conex's expertise will be invaluable." (See box.)

Running currently with the physical opening up of all resettlement land is a selection programme for settlers. The Government's resettlement policy states that land will be given on the basis of need in this priority:

- Refugees and people displaced by war; this category includes extra-territorial refugees, urban refugees and the former inhabitants of protected villages.

- The landless: although in theory communal land residents should already have some land, population pressures in some communal lands are so great that, for all practical purposes, some have no land.

- Those with insufficient land to maintain themselves and their families.

In practice, in Inyamsizi this meant the distribution of registration forms to those in the land-hungry Mtoko communal land. The form poses 12 questions, ranging from the number of wives (it would seem there are to be no women settlers in their own right) through to the number of cattle, sheep, goats owned by each individual. In ideal theory, in the scheme, settlers should be married, or widowed with dependants; between 25 to 50 years of age and unemployed. Those with jobs are excluded. When the forms were completed, selection was carried out by the Ministry of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development in close co-operation with rural authorities.

Once chosen, the settler is shown his 5 ha of arable land, his 2 000 m² home site in a communal village not more than 3 km from his arable land. The resettlement officer points out to him the communal grazing area and he will have been issued by the Minister of Lands with three permits: one to reside, one to cultivate and one to graze stock.

Water is being supplied (boreholes, windmills, reservoirs); dip tanks are operative and plans for schools, clinics and business centres are under way. In Inyamsizi the planners have visualised four new schools, one clinic, two bulk storage sheds, two rural service centres (including the installation and maintenance of roads, water, sewerage, surveying); eight new dips; three new boreholes and 12 km of new access road to four of the 20 villages. All existing facilities have been checked, repaired. Structures like tobacco barns may be used as temporary schools or else dismantled and the bricks used to build new schools or clinics whenever possible.

The settler himself will have to do much of the work. Some Government

officials are enthusiastic this will happen. "Most of these chaps are pretty keen," says extension officer Mr Evans Mtawarira (29) one of the three extension officers opening up Inyamsizi. "Half a hectare is ploughed for them, but quite a few here have themselves ploughed up more of their 5 ha plots.

Mr Mtawarira, who holds a Diploma in Agriculture from Chibero and is himself a pioneer of resettlement, having already opened up the Wedza scheme, says: "I think these chaps need some sort of financial assistance — credit facilities or something like that." (Government discussions on this are under way).

Until they are well established, the settlers will be helped by a resettlement officer and the permanent presence of at least two Conex extension assistants. "Some of these people have never farmed in their lives," says the Inyamsizi Resettlement Officer Mr Max Mushambi (27), an economics graduate of Nigeria's Ibadan University. "They are going to need a lot of advice." Mr Mushambi, like the Conex men, is confident of the scheme's success. Although their working conditions are rough ("camping out here in the bush without our families and friends we really feel like bushmen!") their job satisfaction is deep. Mr Mtawarira sums up their response to the nation's land hunger when he says simply: "We are doing a job — we are providing a service to our Government. We are helping people without land to get it."

Settler Mr Christopher Chibanda (27) echoes these sentiments. "I am just too happy to be here," he said. "It is good to have some land." One of the first people to move on to his home plot in one of the 20 new villages sites, Mr Chibanda is married with three children. He comes from the overcrowded Kabasa district in Mtoko Rural area and once worked, briefly, in

the commercial sector as a deliveryman for a Salisbury clothing factory. He has never farmed, is grateful to the Government for ploughing up half a hectare of his land and plans to plough more when joined by his wife. Mr Chibanda is working alone, building the simple traditional pole and thatch house. Timber is plentiful because of the recent stumping and land clearance. The soil in this region, according to the boffins, is best suited to drought-resistant crops (millet, rapoko and sorghum). The economy of this village is, therefore, based on cattle. But Mr Chibanda plans to plant maize.

The fact that one of the conditions of land occupancy prohibits the settler from leaving his land to work in the commercial sector does not trouble Mr Chibanda at all. "I will be here always. I will be happy," he says.

CSO: 4700/309

EX-GUERRILLAS TO BE CITY POLICE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 30 Jul 81 p 1

[Text]

SALISBURY City Council will hire 750 former guerrillas as a municipal police force, it was decided last night.

It is not yet known how much the force would cost, although councillors speaking against an immediate approval suggested \$2 million would be needed in the first year and around \$3.3 million thereafter.

Those supporting the resolution of the general purposes committee said the force would generate income by ensuring all licences and fees were paid, theft of municipal stores would cease and illegal sales of beer would stop.

Supporters also said the council had a moral obligation to hire former guerrillas and that the money could always be found.

All 18 councillors in the chamber at the end of the debate voted in favour of the resolution. During the discussion four councillors left the chamber.

Speaking against the motion, Alderman Ivor Pitch said responsibility

was the Government's — not that of the municipalities. He, like other councillors who spoke against a final go-ahead, said he had no objection in principle to the scheme.

MONEY

The money for the force could come only from rates and supplementary charges which had already been or were about to be raised.

Councillor Timothy Stamp said there were up to 15 000 unlicensed vehicles in Salisbury and if these fees were collected the force would pay for itself.

The chairman of the general purposes committee, Mr Solomon Tawengwa, said income from beer sales had been boosted after shebeens had been closed down and there was room for further improvement.

Councillor John Chiweshe said it was almost impossible to enforce city laws because those people who were responsible seemed to be afraid. Litter was dumped on streets and it cost money to collect it, for example.

CSO: 4700/301

ZPC URGED TO REEXAMINE ROLE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 31 Jul 81 p 13

[Text]

THE Zimbabwe Promotion Council should re-examine its functions and objectives and formulate them to mirror the new political, social and economic environment, the acting President, Mr Nolan Makombe, said in Salisbury last night.

"I am confident that the ZPC will find it necessary now to redefine its role against a background of changed circumstances," Mr Makombe told delegates to the 17th Annual General Meeting of the ZPC at a city hotel.

He was speaking on behalf of President Banana, who has been in London. President Banana is the patron-in-chief of the council.

Mr Makombe, who is also the President of the Senate, said the ZPC had tended to be exclusive by paying more attention to the aristocrats and the elite.

"It is important to take an interest in the welfare

and well-being of the masses who, after all, are the backbone of our economic lifelines," he said.

He congratulated the ZPC on their successful organisation of the International Economic Resources Conference on Zimbabwe last September, and also praised the council for familiarising the new leadership with the economic infrastructure of Zimbabwe.

In his address the ZPC chairman, Mr C. G. Tracey, said the aim of the council was to promote knowledge and development of the country's economy.

"We have fortunately always been free of politics and I believe we have, over the years, played a role and continue to do so, with the private sector on one hand and the Government on the other, helping to further the development of this country," he said.

CSO: 4700/301

NMS AIM IS TO AID WORKER, SAYS MSIPA

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 31 Jul 81 p 13

[Text]

THE Deputy Minister of Manpower Planning and Development, Mr Cephas Msipa, yesterday appealed to all workers to co-operate with the National Manpower Survey.

He told nearly 100 workers at a textile factory in Salisbury the survey aimed "to improve the working conditions and the expertise of workers in the country".

"We are carrying out the survey in order to assist the country with its development," Mr Msipa explained.

He said a new centre would be opened in Salisbury today to provide further training for all industrial workers who wished to upgrade their skills.

He also told the workers that there was nothing sinister about employers carrying out their own survey as long as the forms were not headed National Manpower Survey, 1981.

There is only one National Manpower Survey — that being conducted by

the ministry. Questionnaires will be addressed to the workers, who are required to submit them direct to the ministry, not through the employers."

He stressed the importance of submitting correct information on work experience, age, the type of work one is doing and how one is classified. The ministry wants to find out the difference between the skilled and the semi-skilled worker, he said.

"We want to find out whether people are being paid according to their qualifications and what training people are undergoing and also which people should sit their trade tests," Mr Msipa said.

He warned the workers of the consequences of falsifying information they submitted and ignoring the survey, saying this meant either a heavy fine or a term of imprisonment.

Mr Msipa asked the employees to consult their workers' committees if they did not understand the requirements of the survey.

CSO: 4700/301

LINE OF CREDIT WITH FRENCH BANKS ESTABLISHED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 31 Jul 81 p 15

[Text]

GRINDLAYS Bank has arranged a general purpose line of credit of about \$12,5 million with a group of French banks.

The 100 million French franc facility has been arranged between Banque Francaise du Commerce Exterieur, Bank de L'Union Europeane, Grindlays Bank SA in France and Grindlays Industrial and Commercial Finance Limited in Zimbabwe.

The line of credit has been negotiated to assist Zimbabwean industry and commerce by providing finance for the importation of French goods on favourable repayment terms and preferential fixed interest rates.

The official signing of agreements between all the banks took place in Salisbury this week. Representatives of all the banks concerned and Mr Gerald Howard of Grindlays Bank London were present at the signing.

MINIMUM

Grindlays Industrial and Commercial Finance Limited have advised that there will be a minimum transaction level of 2,5 million francs (about \$310 000).

In a statement released at the signing, the bank said it was essential that any Zimbabwean importer wishing to take advantage of the facility, obtains a letter of intent from the Ministry of Trade and Commerce.

The letter of intent would confirm that the project or the purchase of equipment or services has their approval for the payment of foreign currency on a deferred basis.

Mr Howard said at the signing ceremony that the move by Grindlays and the French banks was a sign of their commitment to the developing world.

A French spokesman said the signing was a bridge between the French and Zimbabwe banking systems.

He added: "It is a tool to boost bilateral trade relations between the two countries."

Mr Denis Gallet of Grindlays Bank SA in Paris said: "The arrangement between the banks will contribute to the development of industry and commerce in Zimbabwe."

CSO: 4700/301

MINISTERS ADDRESS ZNFU CONGRESS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 31 Jul 81 pp 13, 12

[Text]

THERE must be a revolution in the Agricultural Finance Corporation's policies before any meaningful change can take place in the peasant and small-scale commercial agricultural sectors, the Minister of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development, Dr Sydney Sekeramayi told the ZNFU congress.

"I believe the necessary steps to achieve this situation have been taken by the Ministry of Agriculture," he said.

Dr Sekeramayi said one of the major obstacles to African advancement in the agricultural sector had been the policies, regulations and procedures of the AFC.

Previous land policies had resulted in a situation whereby most Africans

were overcrowded in the communal areas.

Dr Sekeramayi said the Government would no longer continue with the discriminatory practice of earmarking certain areas of the country as African Purchase Areas.

"It is in attempting to solve the problem of rural poverty and landlessness on the part of the people in the rural areas, that the Government's land reform and rural reform policies have arisen.

"Clearly, to solve the high population densities and landlessness, the Government has to acquire some land from the commercial sector for redistribution to the peasants.

"The models for resettlement are targeted at a net family income of approximately \$100," he said.

Nkomo Warns on Merger

FORT VICTORIA. THE Minister without Portfolio, Dr Joshua Nkomo, yesterday warned that the proposed merger between the Commercial Farmers' Union and the Zimbabwe National Farmers' Union will collapse if people in communal lands are not involved.

He urged delegates at the congress to abandon the idea and think of forming co-operatives.

Dr Nkomo appealed to the president of the ZNFU, Mr Gary Magadzire, to call a public meeting where the land issue can be discussed apolitically.

On Wednesday the ZNFU council unanimously approved the idea, which has already been accepted by the CFU.

Yesterday the Minister

of Agriculture, Senator Denis Norman, said his ministry was working out a draft constitution for the new union, to be called the Zimbabwe Farmers' Union.

However, Dr Nkomo said a merger would perpetuate land shortage problems as communal farmers would keep on squatting unless the idea of forming co-operatives was taken seriously.

The types of farming practised by large-scale and small-scale farmers

were vastly different. Small-scale farmers were operating on individual basis while large-scale farming hinged on the principles of co-operatives as it was being done by both internal and foreign-based companies.

Large-scale farmers had resources which the small-scale farmer did not have.

Dr Nkomo predicted problems in deciding from which sector the president of the new union would be chosen. He told delegates that it was vital for all people living off the land to come together.

"The experience you will get from white farmers

may be useful to you, but the economic problems of our country are going to be one of the most difficult nuts to crack.

"The biggest group of farmers are remaining outside of the new union.

"What are your plans for bringing these people in?" he said.

Without unity the squatter problems would remain for the next decade.

"No one has the answer to satisfy communal farmers, and do not expect the Government to come up with an answer.

"The formation of co-operatives appears to be the solution."

'More People' Get Drinking Water

ABOUT 3200 boreholes have been brought back into operation to increase potable water supplies to people in communal areas, the Minister of Natural Resources and Water Development, Senator Joseph Msika, told the ZNFU congress.

He said his ministry wanted to assist in the development of the rural areas — by providing water supplies and by promoting good land use practices — to conserve the most important natural resources, soil and water.

He asked that district councils point out areas where boreholes have been destroyed.

Speaking at the Zimbabwe National Farmers' Union congress in Fort Victoria, Senator Msika said his ministry had been directly involved in providing water supplies to villagers.

These required the installation of pumping plant and supplying water to concentrations of population varying from 300 to 1000 people, living in an area of 3 km² to 5 km² at each village.

Supplies to villages will be an extension of schemes already being implemented by the Division of Water Development.

Senator Msika said piped water schemes would be very expensive. He expected that donor aid for such schemes will be made available by the African Development Bank and other sources.

"Progress will be limited purely by available finance and manpower."

Senator Msika emphasised that the policy being pursued in the communal lands did not apply in the commercial or former purchase areas.

New Line on Crop Prices

FORT VICTORIA. THERE is a chance that from next year there will be one annual review of prices for farm produce, said the Minister of Agriculture, Senator Denis Norman.

"The ministry is not in a position to ask the Government at different

times each year to consider prices for various commodities," he said.

"It will help to have an annual price review as a package."

Senator Norman urged farmers to consider seriously growing burley tobacco as the climate in this country was ideal and the crop did not require large capital investment.

COTTON GROWERS WARN ON PRICES

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 28 Jul 81 p 1

[Text]

COTTON growers—faced with unattractive local prices, the shortage of diesel fuel and other uncertainties — may turn to more profitable crops such as maize next season, the industry's new leader warned yesterday.

Another difficulty was the lack of a pre-planting price schedule for growers to base their budgets on, said Mr Alistair Davies, president-elect of the Commercial Cotton Growers Association.

Speaking at the opening of the 1981 Cotton Growers Circus in Salisbury yesterday, Mr Davies said two measures should be taken to improve the situation.

Growers wanted the price of seed to be reviewed and more realistic prices for cotton on the local market.

He added: "The local price is based on what we can get for the cotton on that particular day on the international market in

Europe, minus the cost of transport to the international market."

Both points had been accepted by the Minister of Agriculture, Senator Denis Norman, as reasonable arguments.

The director of the Cotton Training Centre in Gatooma, Mr Mike Burgess, said: "We feel that it is very important to get farmers to grow cotton as the crop is drought-resistant. It earns foreign currency and the growing industry provides employment for about 350 000 people as regular or casual labour."

The circus, which consists of a series of meetings and talks on the technical developments and problems for growers, has not been held for two years.

More than 100 farmers attended the opening session at a Salisbury hotel yesterday. The theme for this year's circus is the improvement of the yield and higher profits from cotton.

CS0: 4700/309

THREAT TO BOYCOTT OF OLYMPICS OVER SPRINGBOK TOUR AIRED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 27 Jul 81 p 6

[Editorial: "Springbok Laager"]

[Text]

THE Prime Minister of New Zealand may not have realised just what he was getting into when he allowed the Springbok tour. Events leading to the cancellation of Saturday's game against a regional side, Waikato, had all the drama of Baba Patrick Chakaipa's thriller, Karikoga Gumiremiseve.

A terminal cancer victim was circling the field with a stolen aircraft. The motive: to crash it should the game go ahead. The scenario: ripping the fence in 20 seconds and then occupy the field where the game was scheduled to take place. So far the story reads like a Hollywood treatment, and yet it's tearing New Zealand apart.

Protesters in New Zealand have so far won a major battle but they have yet to win the war and have the whole tour cancelled. Their success so far should encourage their American counterparts who will be trying to have another tour cancelled.

Of course, the refusal of the New Zealand Government to have the tour cancelled in the face of opposition from the world and Commonwealth countries must be viewed as part of the white man's laager. This is a laager of white people who do not see the inhumanity of racism in South Africa and Namibia.

The New Zealand tour, the Simonstown Agreement between Britain and South Africa, the forging of friendly relations between the Pretoria regime and Reagan Administration are all part of the white laager.

Should the Springbok tour of the United States go ahead, then African nations should not only boycott the next Olympic Games in Los Angeles, but expect their brothers, the Afro-Americans, to join them in keeping away from those Games as well.

BRIEFS

RENT CUTS--Negotiations to reduce rents on dilapidated houses on the mines are "going on well", the president of the Mineworkers' Union of Zimbabwe, Mr Jeffrey Mutandare, said yesterday. Mr Mutandare said his union and the Chamber of Mines were having "fruitful talks" on the housing issue in the mines where "workers were paying excessive rentals on houses that are in really bad shape". "My union is demanding a substantial reduction in house rentals--particularly those that are in bad shape. Some of the houses have no value at all," he said. The quality and structure of some of the houses was so bad through wear and tear that no rent charges were warranted. The rentals of old and bad houses--under the current system after the introduction of the Government's minimum wage--were the same as the new and modern ones. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 31 Jul 81 p 3]

NEW CURRICULUM--Work has begun on a new education curriculum designed to produce "a new Zimbabwean man" at home in his own culture, the Minister of Education and Culture, Dr Dzingai Mutumbuka, said yesterday. He said colonial education was education for alienation and exploitation and was designed to "mentally derail" the pupil's outlook from any appreciation and admiration of his forefathers, his national heroes, his culture and tradition. Opening Nemakonde Secondary School in Chinhoyi, Sinoia, he said students would fill their minds with foreign heroes, foreign customs and historical exploits and the magic of foreign action and settings. "You knew more about Francis Drake and Henry VIII than about Chaminuka and Mbuya Nehanda. You recited passages on the pampas of Patagonia or the Canadian Shield while remaining blissfully ignorant of the Sabi Valley and tobacco farming in Zimbabwe. "We must brace ourselves for a domestication of the curriculum," he told pupils, teachers and parents at the school. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 30 Jul 81 p 1]

RAILWAYS TO END EMBARGO--The embargo placed by the National Railways of Zimbabwe last week on the loading of locally-destined goods will end next week, an official of the NRZ says. The official, answering questions at the CFU congress, added that the embargo on goods from South Africa--from which certain priority traffic was excepted--would end in three weeks. He also told Mr John Rosenfels, a Matabeleland cattle rancher, that the railways had refused to load cattle sold at a Marandellas auction last week because of the embargo. However, at a Gatooma sale later this week, arrangements had been made in advance for beasts to be taken by rail because road transport was being limited to priority cargoes. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 30 Jul 81 p 1]

DUMBUTSHENA IN HOSPITAL--High Court judge Mr Justice Dumbutshena is in Andrew Fleming Hospital, Salisbury, receiving treatment for high blood pressure, family and hospital sources said yesterday. The sources said Mr Dumbutshena was admitted on Tuesday. He had told them that he was "not feeling too bad" but could not say how soon he would be discharged. He is in the coronary unit. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 30 Jul 81 p 15]

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